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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	16th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7,908	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,794	T. Leigh	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,794	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,942	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,794	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "

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The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

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THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

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TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 880.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klansberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5095	25th Nov.

a Will call at Fiume.

b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Aug.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 31st July, 1902.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, 12th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 14th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, EAST LONDON AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S.S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1902.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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For further particulars apply to

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	18th August 1902
S.S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	1st Sept. 1902

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S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,282 tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 17th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

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3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

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FOR AUGUST, 1902.

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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Constructed in such a manner that the very softest whispering tone, or the tone that is most powerful, can be had at the will of the player.

Bottom of case is closed to prevent mice getting in.

Mouse proof at pedals.

Action is mouse proof.

Valves so made as to prevent squeaking.

Double rivetted Reeds—the best made.

Three-ply bellows stock—which prevents warping and splitting.

Best quality of Rubber Cloth used in Bellows.

Brocaded silk plush back of frets.

Corners of wind chest are mortised together.

Best quality of felts and leather throughout.

Bevelled stop knobs with nickel plated rims.

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Stop action wires are made of best steel, nickel plated.

Warranted TEN YEARS—twice as long as any other high-grade organ.

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Original and unique designs of cases always up to date.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in Dock (K. Shed Princes Dock). All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held or packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 8th August 1902.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1902 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1902.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS.
Sheriff of Bombay.

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WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

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A. R. CUMMING,
Secretary.

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P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. Inst., C.E.,
Engineer.

Ballard Road, 29th July, 1902.

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W. HUMPHRIES,
Controller of Stores.

32, Jackson Ghat Street, Calcutta 1st August, 1902.

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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

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3 „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

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BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

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Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„ 18,000,000
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French Francs 3 do do		169
Marks 3 do do		137 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		128 1-2
Shanghai 30 " "		174
Japan 30 " "		151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—steady.

Cash	97-11
1st Settlement	97-8

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4	do.

COTTON—

	Fine	F G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G.	176	170	...	25 Jany
Belati, (M.-G.)	180	...	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	182	...	do.
Dharwangaum, Poolgaum	197	...	...	do.
Broach M. S.	...	...	216-17	25 March

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	... ...	10

Rapeseed.—Tone Firm.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	6	9
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward	6	13
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	7	4

Poppyseed.—Stone steady.

Ready / Forward	... ...	8	9

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	... ...	26	12	to 27

Liverpool opening telegram—

Tone easier.

Estimated sales	6,000
Total Imports	1,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4 23	4 22	4 16

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March.
4 13	4 11	4 11	4 11

COTTON.—The local market remains quiet but steady, with the usual enquiry from the mills for ready delivery and practically nothing doing by shippers. The Satta market in unchanged from Friday at Rs. 169 for Bengals F. G. January delivery and R. 216 for Broach M. G. Good.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 8th August, compared with the week ending 2nd August :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Increase.
Public Deposits	51,271	Increase
Other Deposits	30,20,987	do.
Credits Undrawn	2,47,207	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	15,18,218	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	2,01,000	Increase
Credits on Securities ...	32,948	Decrease
Loans do. ...	4,66,611	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	9,28 818	do.
Balance with other Banks	31,422	do.
Cash	42,34,617	Increase

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 8th August, as compared with the statement of the 2nd August :—

LIABILITIES	August 2. Rs.	Aug 8. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,63,3 9	44,25,611
Public Deposits at Branches	20,75,631	19,32,914
Other Deposits	5,32, 9,711	5,63,00,6 8
Post Bills	32,169	13,337
Credits undrawn	27,26,828	24,79,621
Rs...	8,02,95,902	8,31,01,271
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	116,78,394	1,15,20,376
Other authorised Securities	12,58,193	14,59,883
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	84,93,192	84 53,944
Loans do. do.	1,65,75,448	1,64,66,807
Bills discounted and purchased	1,82,58,380	1,77,29,562
Due Stock	3,84,949	3,84,040
Stamps and Stationery	20,659	20,,25
Balances with other Banks	5,18,149	4,83,078
Cash	2 2,03,392	2,70,43,009
Rs.	8,02,95,902	8,31 01,271

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. IMPERIAL CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday last. For the Imperial C. C., Taipade took three wickets for eleven runs and Purshotam three for six. Scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

B V Shinker, b Gazlar	6
M B Rismbodeker, c Chinoy, b Pochoncha	26
Parshottam, not out	112
M D Pai, b Kondia	43
P Baloo, not out	75
W B Tajpade, G R Kirtiker, N B Daderker, V H Dhotre, Dharjelker, Khandeker	did not bat.
Extras	23
Total	285

IMPERIAL C. C.

Pochoncha, b Bw Baloo	9
Colabowalla, b Kirtiker	27
Dastoor, b Taipade	0
Chinoy, b Taipade	3
Gazlar, b Taipade	0
Afinwalla, run out	1
Driver, b Parshottam	15
Kamdin, b Parshottam	3
Pastakin, b Parshottam	1
Mehta, not out	0
Cooper, did not bat.	
Extras	16
Total	75

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Sunday, for the Islam team, Bandu took five wickets for 35 runs and Date five for 27. Subjoined are the full scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Sidick, b Date	4
Abba, b Bandu	4
Somji, b Date	8
Abbas, c Mehta, b Date	9
Mirza, b Bandu	8
Pirmahomed, c Khote, b Date	22
H C Tayabji, b Bandu	1
S C Tayabji, b Bandu	0
Ali Khan, b Bandu	0
Mohamed, c Bandu, Date	1
Pardawalla, not out	5
Extras	14
Total	76

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Masurker, c Mirza, b Abbas	3
Agaskar, c and b Pirmahomed	0
Bandu, c Abba, b Pirmohamed	4
Date, c Abba, b Tayabji	63
Pathare, b Abba	8
Khote, c Somji, b Tayabji	10
Sibete, not out	35
Prabhaker, c Tayabji, b Abba	24
Jayaker to play.	
Mehta, b Abba	1
Deo, not out	17
Extras	9
Total	174

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the London Chamber of Commerce Senior Examinations of April last :—

From the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Commercial College :—Commercial Geography : P. D. Pavri, with distinction ; Banking : P. D. Pavri ; Machinery of Business : M. C. Coyajee ; Drawing : E. P. Artist, with distinction. Commercial and Industrial Law : Bandoravala, C. N. Daruvala, P. F. Engineer D. F. Engineer, D.T. Engineer, H. R. Kardin, M. K. Khambata, P. P. Mahva, D. B. Mistri, F. R. Polishvala, J. N. Sethna, B. M. Solon, K. A. Unvala, B. P. Vagildar, R. F. Writer, F. N. Book-keeping : Bandoravala, C. N. Camdio, M. K. Mahva, D. E. (above three with distinction) Chanda, R. J. Cooper, J. S. Daruvala, P. P. Engineer, D. M. Engineer, H. R. Khambata, P. P. Lal, A. C. Meherjins, B. E. Mistri, F. R. Mistri, N. R. Shroff, K. R. Unvala, B. B. Vajildar, R. F.

From Aiyar's Night School of Commerce :—Machinery of Business : Dave, S. B. Maisheri, H. M. Moghe, G. R. Nabar, R. B. Srinivasa Rao, R. Tatcherkar, D. K. Banking : Dave, S. B. Commercial Law : Dandekar, M. K. Joshi, D. V. Patel, P. S. Book-keeping : Bajoor, B. M. Chowbal, K. G. Dandekar, M. K. Dave, S. B. Fernandes, T. M. Joshi, D. V. Kampani, H. B. Maisheri, H. M. Mankeme, J. B. Moghe, G. R. Nabar, R. B. Patel, P. S. Srinivasa Rao R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixtines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHLEY-BIGGS—August 4, at Dharwar, the wife of A Ashley-Biggs, S M Fy, of a daughter.
BOND—August 3, at Saling Cottage, Ootacamund, the wife of H H Bond, of a daughter.
COBB—August 6, at Hatton Hall, Naini Tal, the wife of William Hey Cobb, I C S, of a son.
INGRAM—August 4, at Crombehurst, Lancaster Road, Wimbledon, the wife of G C Winnington Ingram, C S, of a son.
KING—July 23, at Feroseopore, the wife of H W King, Assistant Engineer, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MACGREGOR—July 29, at Barrakur, Jeslab, the son of Jeslah MacGregor, Junior, 10 days.

KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 38m. Sun sets. 6h. 34m. High water 1-40m., 0-30s. Low water, 5-57m., 5-9s. Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 5,292 the daily average being 170. The total of new patients was 808.

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM MATUNGA.—The Committee for the management of the Homeless Leper Asylum at Matunga desire to thank Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy for his kind donation of Rs. 100 given for a Coronation Dinner at the Asylum

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa Darasalam, Ibo, Chinde, Zanzibar, Beira, ozambique, Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. "Navasa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p m., on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.—THE London Chamber of Commerce Senior Examination in Commercial and Industrial Law has been passed by Mr. Framroz Nanabhoy Writer, assistant teacher in the College of Commerce of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND :—The Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, by the kind permissions of Major Walton and officers, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m., to-day.

March	National Fencibles	Sousa.
Fantasia	Gipsy Life	Li Theire
Valse	Dolores	Waldteufel
Selection	Falka	Chassaigne
Galop	Round Oak	Hawil

SUICIDE OF A HINDU YOUTH :—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Cawasjee Patel Tank Road, regarding the death of Gunnoo Babaji, a Hindu aged eighteen years. The deceased was in the employ of a toddy shop-keeper and lived with his father in 2nd Coombharwada Lane. On Saturday afternoon the father reprimanded him for being late for his meals. The deceased refused to take his meals and left home in a temper. He did not turn up in the evening and the next morning his body was found floating in the Cawasji Patel Tank, a verdict of suicide was recorded.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE EXPLOSIVE ACT :—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate has disposed of the case in which Inspector Wilkins of the Arms and Ammunition Department prosecuted Vajjee Nalchund with passing explosives without a license in contravention of Rule 4 of the Explosive Act, Rules and Section 5 of Act IV of 1884. The evidence showed that in consequence of a certain information previously received, Mr Wilkins proceeded to the accused's godown in Baply Road on the 1st instant and found thirty-eight cases of pyrotechnic matches stored therein. The accused in his defence said that he had come in possession of the godown as a mortgagee and was ignorant of the law. The Magistrate taking into consederation the defence, fined the accused Rs. 5.

THE KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB.—A special general meeting to distribute prizes to the Kshatriya students who had successfully passed the university and other examinations held last year was held at the K H.Club on Sunday, when Mr. Kashinath Janardan Mantri B. A., L. L. B., solicitor presided. Mr. Ganpatrao Gopinath Mantri while proposing Mr. K.J. Mantri to the chair briefly referred to the Coronation and wished long life and prosperity to his Majesty the King-Emperor. He also alluded to the death of Dr. Dadoba Janardan Mantri, in whom, he said, the club lost a zealous worker and an enlightened member. After the club's report for 19 1 was read a resolution was passed recounting the services of Dr D J. Mantri to the community and expressing sympathy with his family. The president then distributed the prizes to the successful students. Afterwards several speakers addressed the meeting, among whom Mr. G. M. Thenge called the attention of the audience to the many benefits conferred upon India by the British rule, one of the most prominent of which was the general spread of education. The President announced the receipt of a cheque for Rs. 200 from the family of the bereaved to be utilised towards awarding prizes to the successful Medical students of the Kshatriya caste in memory of the late Dr. D. J. Mantri. The president in his address dwelt at length on duty and pointed out its various aspects in relation to self, one's family, community, country, and so on.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writing on Sunday says : The continued absence of rain causes great anxiety in Kathiawar, corn dealers raised the prices of food grains by two annas per maund yesterday. Grains can be imported, but what about water, the scarcity of which begins to be felt already in several districts ? The crops which have sprung up at several points are withering away and the prospects are very gloomy.—The Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar has purchased a big motor car which was first tried yesterday. As it passed along the Ghadeechi Road the people turned out to see.—A dacoity was committed in a village near Kundla under Bhownagar, the police superintendent Mr. Karaca has left to investigate the matter.—The wife of Prince Mangolsingji of Bhownagar gave a tea party to the ladies of Bhownagar on Friday last, the occasion being the birthday of her son.—A nasty accident occerred to the serve of the magistrate of Umrala. The gari as it was being driven upset, the groom was thrown into the gutter and his arm was broken.—A female was travelling in a night mixed train on the B. G. I P. Railway when she found that her box was broken open and the jewels valued at Rs. 1,200, had disappeared there-from. Police enquiry is on foot.

RETAIL LIQUOR SHOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to draw the attention of the Temperance Society to the fact that a retail foreign liquor shop is shortly to be opended at Chira Bazar. Within five minutes' walk from the place where it is intended to be opened, there already exist some five retail shops in five different places, and I do not see any necessity of a sixth one being opened in a locality mostly inhabited by Parsis. As to my opinion there is every likelihood of the public peace being disturbed and I fully hope the Custom Department will make due inquiries before giving any license.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, August 10th. D. K.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGAINST AN ACQUITTAL.

ARGUMENT BEFORE A FULL BENCH.

Before a Full Bench composed of Mr. Justice Tyebji, Mr. Justice Crowe, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Justice Batty, and Mr. Justice Starling, which sat at the High Court yesterday, an appeal by Government against the acquittal of Gordhan Gopal Soni at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, was argued. The appeal was accepted on a certificate granted by the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General to the effect that, in his judgment, the points of law alleged to have been decided by Mr. Justice Tyebji, should be further considered by the High Court. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; while Mr. Branson, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., represented Gordhan Gopal Soni. Mr. Branson said that in this case, he was entitled to begin as he wished to raise the question of competency of the Advocate-General to grant the certificate which he had granted. Mr. Lowndes said he was to show cause, and he submitted that he should be allowed to begin. He was entitled to show why the certificate was given.

Mr. Justice Tyebji : We think that Mr. Lowndes should begin. Continuing, his Lordship said with regard to one point in the certificate that it was not correctly stated.

Mr Lowndes said he would argue the point in reference to the correction. This certificate had been granted by the Advocate-General under section 26 of the Letters Patent of the High Court of 1865. The other side contended, that the section did not apply to cases of aquittal, but only applied to cases of conviction. Counsel would frankly say there was no reported case in which such an application had previously been made in the case of an acquittal. Cases under sections 25 and 26 under the Letters Patent were very few. Counsel argued that the Crown had the right if appeal in cases of acquittal just as much as in cases of conviction. Where an erroneous sentence had been pronounced, the Crown had a right of appeal owing to inadequate sentence. There were some cases in which Government had appealed under the sections in cases of convictions, but there was no reported case in which Government had appealed in case of an acquittal. Counsel then read the section and pointed out what the state of the law in England was, and cited authorities bearing upon the points for which he contended. Referring to the Letters Patent, counsel said that greater powers were conferred in the High Court in regard to acquittal as well as conviction. The learned counsel contended that sentence did not only mean the period of imprisonment, but the pronouncement of the court, including the finding.

Mr. Branson said in deciding the question, their Lordships had to consider whether they proposed to confine their attention to the discussion of the words of clauses 25 and 26 of the Letters Patent, or to go beyond them by considering the prior, contemporary, and subsequent history. So far as he was concerned he was perfectly indifferent which view their Lordships took. Whatever view was taken by their Lordships, there could be but one decision arrived at, and it was that the certificate of the Advocate-General was one which he was not competent to give. They should first of all confine themselves to the construction of the actual words of the sections, which the learned counsel submitted, would be the proper mode of dealing with the case, and not to go beyond and outside those words. The learned counsel contended there would be no sentence when there had been an acquittal. A judge could not sentence where there was no conviction. As their Lordships knew it took two years before the Letters Patent were passed. They had the Penal Code introduced with its provisions with regard to sentences. The ordinary common sense use of the term sentence was accepted in the Penal Code which the High Court constituted under the Letters Patent was going to administer.

Mr. Justice Crowe remarked the Indian Penal Code was compiled by the Law Commissioners in India while the Letters Patent were not.

Mr. Branson said the Letters Patent were framed for the purpose of appointing Judges to administer the Penal Code, which had been drafted before it was actually passed. It had been in incubation for ten or twelve years. If they applied a little common-sense to the construction of the word sentence, surely the inference was obvious, namely, a sentence must mean a sentence as it was contemplated by the Penal and the Criminal Procedure Codes, which the judges under the Letters Patent were to administer in India. There could be no sentence where there had been an aquittal, because no judge had the power where there was a sentence of acquittal. They could not sentence a man to an aquittal. It would be a contradition of terms. A sentence must mean what it said, namely, it meant condemnation and not an acquital. How could they have a sentence where there was no condemnation? It would be sheer nonsence to say that there was a sentence of acquittal. There was a sentence or an order passed against a person, and not in favour of a person. Again there could be no sentence unless it involved an idea of an order against a person. In all the Acts from the year 1861 down to 1895 they found the word sentence used in one sense and one sense only, and it was the infliction of a sentence on an adverse judgment.

Mr. Justice Tyebji enquired if there could not be an order for acquittal.

Mr. Branson said an order meant an order against a person. Proceeding he said there could be no case reserved or any case certified by the Advocate-General until there was an adverse decision by the jury followed by a sentence against the accused. The High Court then having the case reserved or certified by the Advocate-General, was entitled to consider and to decide upon the point or points of law reserved or certified as the case might be. There must be a sentence upon which the opinion of Court was to operate. The learned Counsel cited numerous cases and contended that if it was not open to the Crown at home to set aside a verdict of acquittal, that must have been the law in India by the fact that up to the present moment, it had never been attempted to suggest that there was any means open to impeach the verdict of acquittal. The English and Colonial as well as the Indian cases showed that they could not have a new trial in the case of a felony. There was no revision in the case of an acquittal by jury. The Government could appeal, but their appeal was confined only to a question of law.

Mr. Branson had not concluded his arguments, when the Court rose.

THE MUNICIPAL LOANS.

The following is the result of the tenders for the new Bombay Municipal loans:—

A. Short term loan of Rs. 8 lakhs.

Amount tendered	Rs 18,72,500
Minimum accepted rate	Rs 95
Maximum accepted rate	Rs 100-3-0
Average rate	Rs 95-5-1.65

B. Long term loan of Rs. 4 lakhs.

Amount tendered	Rs 21,19.500
Minimum accepted rate	Rs 98 9-0
Maximum accepted rate	Rs 100-3-0
Average rate	Rs 98-12-11.66

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Places Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from small Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	14
D Kheteadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	1	0	1
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	4	3	82
Total plague deaths to date	119,514	99,135	
Same date last year	16	31	131

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATION in respect of the under-mentiond inventions have been filed during the week ending 2nd August 1902:—

Robert Oxlade, electrical engineer, 177, George Street, Redfern near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, and William Joseph White Richardson, electrician, Petersham, near Sydney, Improvements, in audible electric telegraphy. John Alves, engineer of 23, College Hill, of London, for improvements in and in connection with smoke-consuming apparatus for steam-boiler and other furnaces. Alexandre Tropenas, engineer, 6, Rue d' Erlanger, Paris, for improvements in the manufacture of steel, steel castings, or ingots and in apparatus and appliance, employed therein. Anne Ellen Phillimore, widow, of "Stoleneigh," Landsdown Bath, Somerset, England, Improvements in bedsteads. George Dubern, engineer, Convent Road, Calcutta, for transparent ice freezing tank. George John Victor Gold, traveller, 15, Mentone road, Highbury Park, London, and Lawrence, Schwabe, stationer, "Rolph House" Hemel Hempstead, of Hertfort, for a new or improved statement of invoice forms. Gerald Edward Holland, Commander, Royal Indian Marine, principal port officer in Rangoon, Burma, and Henry Johnston, engineer and shipwright surveyor, of the Port Office, Rangoon Burma, for improvements in elevators for loading and unloading coals or other fragmentary materials, Joseph Lever, engineer, 2, Macdonald's Lane, Corporation Street, Manchester, for improvements in cooling towers. John Seymour, Engineer of 19, Jordan Street, Torontonto, in the province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, for improvements in machines for mixing gases and air. John Slater Atkinson, engineer and mechanic, of 4, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, for an easy method of working and pulling punkahs effectively and efficiently. Frances Louisa Wright, widow, Secunderabad, Deccan, for an improved tea-pot. Messrs A. M. Dominick and Company, general merchants and commission agents, 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, for improvements in agave fibre extractors.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

Monday : Important changes have occurred. Pressure has given way generally except in north-east India and is now in large defect in upper India. The excess over Gujarat and the head of the Peninsula which has been so persistent of late has almost disappeared. Distribution over the Peninsula is also changing. The bay monsoon current has strengthened and has given heavy rain in Assam and Bengal. Cherrapunji has received 23 inches, Shillong 10 1-2, Chittagong, Mymensing, and Darjeeling 8, Jalpaiguri 6, Bogra 5, Berhampore and Dhubri 4, and Silchar, Barisal, Narayangani, Calcutta, Tezpur, Gauhati, Dinajpur, Purnea and Ranchi amounts varying from 2 to 3 1-2 inches. Showers have fallen in the west Himalayas. Murree and Rawalpindi have received 1 1-2 inches. The Peninsula has been practically rainless with the exception of a few showers in the eastern districts. Favourable changes are probably occurring in the Arabian Sea though up to the present they have only slightly affected the west coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Virawa, Captain P. H. Stunt, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via coast ports experienced fine and hazy weather with occasional rain squalls.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Esplade In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba. In. Cts
Previously registered	22 48	29 55	26 78	23 82
Monday, 11th Aug.	0 00	0 12	0 19	0 14
Total	22 48	29 67	26 97	23 96
Total fall to Aug. 11th 1901.	79 08	74 15	78 90	69 10
Total fall to Aug. 11th 1900.	51 22	54 09	53 09	54 58

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	24	35
August 10th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	14
August 11th do do	0	00
Total	24	49

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

BHUSAWAL, AUG 8.

Weather clear and warm, no rain.

BARSI, AUG 8.

Last evening we had a light shower of rain gauging 11 cents only. To-day the sky is clouded and the weather is more promising. A heavy gale is blowing. Rain is most urgently needed in Barsi and surrounding villages for a distance of 20 to 25 miles. We hear that there were some light showers in the cotton growing districts. So plants are refreshed and strengthened.

AMRAOTY, AUG 8.

It rained only 10 cents here yesterday. The crops are good. The weather remains cloudy.

HUBLI, AUG 8.

Weather clear and sunny no sign of rain.

JULGAUM JAMODE, AUG 8.

No rain has fallen during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. to-day. Weather has been hot, sunny and cloudy at intervals and also windy. The condition of standing crops is satisfactory and a heavy shower or two at an early date will make the present crop prospect look still more bright and cheerful.

WADHWAN, AUGUST 8.

Weather is cloudy since this morning. Rain is much needed throughout Jhalawad Prant as in many villages of the district sowing has not begun owing to the absence of rain.

BARSI, AUGST 10.

The weather has been very hot and cloud during the day but cold in the mornings and evenings. Rain is urgently needed all over the district, scarcity of drinking water is very seriously felt. Cotton crop in Mokned, Nainder, Lattor and Beed district could do well without rain for some time yet and cotton plants are lookin green and healthy there but in our Parli and Amba district the plants are suffering from want of moisture.

JULGAUM-JAMODE, AUGUST 10.

During the 24 hours ending 8 a.m., totday, weather has been lightly cloudy and hot, and sunny and windy crops are doing all right.

DONDAICHE, AUGUST 10.

There has been no change in the weather which continues bright but cloudy at intervlas with wind As there is no rain the cultivators and other peopl are anxious for rainfall.

AMRAOTI, AUGUST 9.

No rain yesterday, the weather is cloudy.

AKOT, AUGUST 9.

The weather has been very hot and cloudy since yesterday but no rain has fallen locally although light showers are said to have fallen in the vicinity of Akot The cotton plants are still in good condition but further rain would be very beneficial for growing crops

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Bhavnagar.—Telegraphs on 11th August, No further rain. Weather is cloudy but no rain: Weather is hot crops are suffering from want of rain Anxiety for rain is felt generally.

Nagpur.—Telegraphs on 9th instant. Weather cloudy.

Jubbulpore.—Telegraphs on 9th instant. Rainfal 1.50 inches.

Delhi.—Telegraphs on 10th instant. Weather cloudy but no rain. Present weather is favourable for Kharif crops, however more rain is wanted in western districts.

Indore.—Telegraph on the 11th instant. Weather cloudy, drizzling.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 11TH AUGUST 1902.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton healthy.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety for all crops.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Benaras.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Amroati.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Foodgrains doing well.

Dhulia.—More rain wanted generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—Rain much needed generally.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but rain. Rain much needed generally. High winds. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing begun.

Bellary.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 11TH OF AUGUST 1902.

SUMMARY.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·407	SW	4	101·4	68·9	61	..	5·47	—4·42
Siras	29·392	N	14	100·8	68·1	86	..	7·57	—4·71
Delhi	29·301	W	8	95·7	8·4	56	..	19·81	+4·04
Agra	29·432	SW	11	90·5	69·4	64	..	16·39	×0·29
Cawnpore	29·483	WSW	12	95·3	70·1	65	..	7·87	—11·26
Allahabad	29·516	W	12	91·1	72·3	71	..	23·81	×3·68
Jhansi	29·545	SW	8	93·2	80·2	75	..	22·56	+0·47
Jacobabad	29·302	SE	6	107·4	81·4	82	..	0·27	—1·71
Karachi	29·485	W SW	16	90·4	74·2	85	..	3·39	—3·72
Cuttack	29·628	SW	9	94·9	79·1	88	..	8·20	—6·14
Ajmere	29·529	W	17	93·4	77·6	72	..	5·46	—7·54
Deesa	29·562	SSW	2/	93·1	77·1	78	0·04	1·64	—13·66
Ahmedabad	29·599	SW	3	99·7	79·1	67	..	3·80	—19·17
Bhuj	29·531	SW	27	91·8	78·9	78	..	1·33	—8·64
Jamnagar	29·576	SSW	22	92·5	77·2	83	..	1·43	—15·53
Dwarka	29·568	WSW	27	85·9	80·3	79	0·02	6·91	..
Rajkot	29·598	SW	24	93·9	76·6	89	..	0·98	—19·22
Bhownagar Para	29·638	SW	18	96·4	..	65	..	4·23	—8·86
Veraval	29·628	WSW	27	84·0	78·8	84	..	7·59	—5·88
Neemuch	29·597	WSW	22	90·5	72·5	59	0·04	10·70	—6·73
Indore	29·654	W	12	90·3	2·6	77	..	11·74	—6·77
Gangor	29·620	W	10	87·4	74·1	73	..	16·46	—12·99
Jubulpore	29·625	SSW	5	86·9	74·6	76	..	20·94	—15·76
Roshanabad	29·661	SW	6	91·6	75·7	28	..	11·05	—18·89
Khandwa	29·665	W	13	94·2	76·1	61	..	17·59	+0·49
Raipur	29·632	SW	5	86·8	73·4	79	..	13·46	—16·85
Nagpur	29·606	W	8	95·2	75·6	62	..	11·30	—15·64
Amraoti	29·697	WSW	14	95·2	74·2	66	..	13·67	—9·54
Akola	29·689	NW	7	95·9	73·8	61	..	11·89	—6·90
Surat	29·667	SW

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1902.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

THE "Temps" has published a nother alarmist statement regarding affairs in Siam, and again the French Foreign office has given it the lie direct. The "Temps" will publish other startling statements on the subject of Siam and the Foreign Office will as diligently contradict them. M. Delcasse is anxious to be on friendly terms with the Siamese King, and has declared himself in favour of a policy of developing the vast territories France has already acquired there, rather than of a policy of further territorial expansion. But that is not the policy the French colonists in Siam desire, and if their Charge d'Affaires does not show himself able to see eye to eye with them they will make life so exceedingly unpleasant for him that he will be driven to apply for his recall. If the Charge d'Affaires be fully in sympathy with the people, he is unable conscientiously to carry out the instructions of his Foreign Office and nothing more likely than that the statement made by the "Temps" has a foundation in fact. Whatever M. Delcasse may feel to be his duty in Siam, it has been authoritatively stated by British representatives at Bangkok, that France is being goaded by her settlers there, aided by her Colonial Expansionist party, into seizing the Eastern provinces of Siam, fully recognising that such seizure would be effected at the risk of a rupture with England. If the intentions of M. Delcasse are really what they are represented to be, he dissembles his love somewhat unfortunately. If France wishes to foster a spirit of confidence and to support the Siamese King, how comes it that France still retains possession of Chantaboon, notwithstanding the repeated claim advanced by the Siamese that they have fulfilled all the conditions imposed on them by the treaty as conditions precedent to its return to Siamese rule? If she is anxious for a good understanding with and the confidence of the Siamese, why persistently annoy andworry the Siamese, and set the authority of the native officials at naught? Why is Siam not allowed to police the twenty-five mile kilometre strip of land on the right bank of the Mekong, though she is held responsible for acts of lawlessness and turbulence among the criminal tribes who occupy it? Because France has deep-laid plans in Siam, and if she has her way will soon entirely overthrow the monarchy.

It is no use closing our eyes to the fact that unless the British officials in Siam, aided by the Government of India, can induce the British Foreign Office to take up a strong position, and let it be clearly understood that the terms of the Convention of 1896 shall be observed in their integrity, we shall soon have France side by side with us all along the east and southern boundaries of Burma, "ready to march upon us at the same moment Russia advances from the north" in fulfilment of prophesy. The British officials in Bangkok have made strong representations. Magazine and newspaper articles have both been devoted to the express object of moving the British Foreign Office to the appreciation of its duty. That they have the support of the Government of India goes without saying, though the time of the Government of India is just now much too fully occupied with other things to admit of its devoting much attention to things Siamese. But it is well to remind those not exclusively tied to Delhi Durbar preparations that the Viceroy has already expressed his opinion on the subject in unequivocal terms. "It is safe to say" he wrote in the "Nineteenth Century", "that the pressure of a great European power whose interests throughout the world it is the merest cant to deny are hostile to our own, in close proximity to the Indian frontier upon the east would more than duplicate responsibility, anxiety and expense entailed by the simultaneous approach of another great European power similarly hostile to England on the west; and when it is remembered that those powers are animated not merely by a common antagonism, but by a reciprocal friendship all but amounting to alliance, it will be obvious that no British or Indian statesman can take legitimate shelter behind an attitude of transcendental unconcern". Nine years ago when Lord Rosebery was Foreign Secretary he admitted in the House of Lords, that her Majesty's Government was fully sensible that the integrity and independence of Siam, was a subject of grave importance to the British and more especially to the Indian Empire. "But", added his lordship, "the French Government declare themselves to be not less anxious than ourselves to maintain and respect that independence and integrity". Doubtless at that time the French Government was so anxious, and it may be that M. Delcasse in his declared policy is perfectly sincere. If so the French people in France, both official and mercantile, are forcing the hands of their Government, and we would prefer to believe this than that the French Foreign Minister has said the thing which is not.

But from the time the scope of the French Siamese policy was explained the aim of her people has been to go precisely counter to it. Our Ministers closed their eyes to what followed, and so far from the integrity of Siam being maintained, one-third of her possessions, in area, though of relatively smaller importance in value was seized by France. "So far from her independence being safeguarded", to quote the words of a recent writer on the subject, "French influence was practically established in a belt of country on the right bank of the Mekong and in the provinces close to Bangkok; and she was bound by a convention which has provided France with a constant source of complaints and excuses for fresh aggressions. So far from a buffer state having been set up between us and France, we have ceded trans-Mekong territory to that country to enable her to establish herself on the Upper Mekong in contact with our boundaries". Yet British influence is still high at the court of Bangkok. Our own officials, whose services have been lent to the King, tell us that British influence there was never so high as it is at the present time. If French influence were predominant, as has been remarked, very little would be heard probably regarding threatened encroachments on the eastern frontier, but were British influence at the same time at as low an ebb as that of France now is, a good deal would possibly soon be heard about encroachments from across the southern and western frontiers. The aim of France's representatives is to extract further concessions of territory. Siam, we are led to believe, fully realises the difficulty and danger of her position, but with the menaces of the French Colonial Press in her ears, and with the natural distrust engendered by the continued military occupation of Chantaboon, dare not make the concessions that France now demands as the price of her friendship for fear, firstly of alienating a portion of the sympathy of Great Britain and other powers, and secondly of affording to France a new vantage ground from which to put forth further demands in the near future. If we are to keep France from the Burmese frontier, we must throw in our weight with the Siamese, and if we are to act at all it must be promptly, for we cannot reject the frequent announcements of the "Temps" as mere canards; nor are we prepared to accept as gospel the full text and purport of the counter-statements of the French Foreign Office.

A "TRIANGULAR DUEL."

BAZAAR competition in all branches of commerce resolves itself into a three-cornered combat in which the contending parties are the British, the Americans and the Germans. To condense the whole matter into the briefest possible compass, it may be said that the British manufacturer who bids for the Indian market relies upon the traditional superiority of his goods, and his personal knowledge of their intrinsic merit; the American, whilst endeavouring to maintain the quality of his exports, at the same time trusts to the fact that he is able to cut down prices; the German (and the Austrian trader may be bracketed with him) goes in for the cheap and mostly nasty article. Hitherto the British exporter has held his own with the greatest of ease, and has established a reputation for himself which will, no doubt, sustain his trade for a very long time to come. But the question is: Will the British manufacturer always hold the market so easily? At first, outside competitors stood very little chance in the native bazaar. Native prejudice was in favour of the British, and there was a general feeling amongst native dealers that anything foreign was worthless. But Indian traders are a good deal too shrewd to continue to miss opportunities in business on account of prejudice. The American exporter is now considered a very formidable competitor of the British manufacturer in many departments of commerce, and before many years have passed he will no doubt be able to claim a very good percentage of native trade. Take the instance of machinery. There are certain classes of goods which, admittedly the American can make quite as good and considerably cheaper than the British. Native mill-owners who, since their unfortunate experiences in their own industry have found it necessary to be careful of their expenditure, are very quickly seeing the advantage of buying the American article. It is really only the English engineer the Government or railway official—who still abides loyally by the British manufacturer at all costs, though even he sometimes sends his orders to America. In his case it is a desire to "support home industries" which prompts him to go to British exporters for his purchases. The money does not come out of his pocket, and he can afford to be patriotic. But unless British dealers can see their way to cut prices a little, they will begin to feel the pinch of competition much more keenly than they do now. In one way they have the pull of their rivals. They have been longer in the field, and for that reason know and understand native customs and native requirements much better than anybody else. Even they, however, have a deal to learn in that direction. Goods are dumped into the country indiscriminately. The requirements of the market are by no means properly understood. An amusing example of this is to be found in the handsaw. Manufacturers do not appear to know that the native saw is "set" in the opposite direction to the European article; that the native workman does his work with a pull and not by means of the down stroke. It often happens then that the poor native has to reset his saw before he can even use it. These are only little points, but they are points which, if watched, would make a lot of difference in the British exporters' trade.

THE QUETTA-NUSHKI RAILWAY.

THE sanction of the Secretary of State to the construction on the broad gauge of the railway to Nushki has now been received, but all that will probably be done this year, however, will be to commence a tunnel through the hill some twelve miles from Spezand on the Quetta Railway, whence the new line takes off. Some of the heavy cuttings in the gorges will also be started. In this case only a matter of four lakhs would be spent this year, and ten next upon the project. The railway, as a whole, will not be extraordinarily costly, about a lakh of rupees per mile being likely to cover the construction. The railway was the subject of a question in the House of Commons the other day by Mr. Schwann, who asked how much of the forty-seven lakhs provided for the scheme was required for the survey, and whether when the survey report is received the question of the construction of the line would be open to reconsideration. Lord George Hamilton replied that the survey had been completed, but the exact cost of those operations could not be determined until the accounts had been received. The Secretary of State added that his statutory powers provided ample opportunity for the reconsideration of any project, when such appeared to be necessary. The necessity for the line, however, has been pretty well established by years of discussion, and apart from its strategic value, the growing volume of trade passing to and from India through Nushki, demands the extension of the line from Quetta now projected. In a letter published last week, Captain Webb-Ware pointed out that the returns of trade through Nushki for the past year showed a considerable increase over those of the previous twelve months, being Rs. 19,89,858, against Rs. 15,34,452. Increasing attention is being directed to the increase of trade with Persia, and the construction of the Nushki line will, without doubt, have important commercial results.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the English mails of the 1st inst. left Aden at 8 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive at Bombay on Friday next.

AN Ahmedabad correspondent telegraphs that Nagarshet Mayabhai Premabhai died on Saturday morning at the age of 69. He leaves a widow and a large family. He was greatly respected.

THE policing of the Delhi Coronation gathering will be a big affair. Some twenty-five police officers and at least two thousand police being likely to be required. The whole of the arrangements will be under the direction of Mr. Brown, Inspector General, Punjab Police, who proceeds to Delhi early in November to get things into train.

THE following police officers have been selected to assist: Messrs. Hammond Smith, H. Dunsford, Lake, Captain Dennys, Messrs. Bean, Plowden, French, Rundle, G. Plowden, Stewart, Temple, Cocks, Kenndy, Hadow, Cassera, Isemonger, Glascock, Weston, Petric, Baskett, Isaacs, and Handyside. The majority of these officers will reach Delhi early in December, but several will probably be sent in advance to help with preliminary arrangements.

THE appeal in the case in which Kittunni Rajah and his wife, Paru Amma, were convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Calicut of the offence of receiving stolen property, has come to a close in the District and Sessions Court, Mr. Brodie ordering the acquittal of the Rajah and reducing the fine of Rs. 1,000 against Paru Amma to Rs.500, while confirming the punishment of imprisonment for one year which the Lower Court had passed upon the lady. Mr. Norton appeared again for the Rajah, Mr. T. Richmond, Barrister-at-law, of the Tellichery Bar, represented the Crown and opposed the appeal. Mr. Norton has been instructed to file a second appeal to the High Court on behalf of Paru Amma.

REGARDING the earthquake predicted for us this month, throughout India, Mr. M. Kandasawmy Pillay, the astrologer of Dindigul, says as follows:—"On the night of the 30th or 31st instant at 1 a. m., and earthquake will pass through India. The shock will extend from the Himalayas to Ceylon and its force will be 3-4, 1-2 and 1-4. At that time the people should be very careful and they will do well to remain a little away from their house. Captains of steamers and drivers of engines and other public cars should take every precaution. One week prior to the date the horizon will be unnaturally red; there will be hot winds, and comets will shine in the sky. These signs are the precursors of the earthquake. By the shock many buildings north of the Vindhya Hills will suffer some damage.

IN connection with its proposed big plague inoculation campaign, the Punjab Government has just issued important instructions to the Deputy Commissioners of the thirteen districts in which the operations are likely to be carried out. It is pointed out that as many of the inoculators will be fresh from England, and unacquainted with the people or with their language, habits and customs, the active co-operation of all Civil Officers will be required to secure the object in view. Accordingly, Civil Officers are directed to afford every assistance to the inoculators, and prevent them from making avoidable mistakes and thus raising the feeling of the people against them. It is specially added that compulsion is in no case to be used, and District Officers are asked to keep an eye on the doings of inoculators and their staffs, to see that no compulsory measures are resorted to.

AT the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, Gordhan Gopal Soni was charged before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji and a common jury with theft of a will, abetment of theft and with abetment of criminal breach of trust by a public servant, but was acquitted and discharged. Government appealed to the High Court against the order of acquittal, and the appeal was accepted on a certificate granted by the Advocate-General to the effect that, in his opinion, the points of law alleged to have been decided by Mr. Justice Tyebji, should be further considered by the High Court. The appeal was considered at the High Court yesterday before a Full Bench composed of Mr. Justice Tyebji, Mr. Justice Crowe, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Justice Batty, and Mr. Justice Sterling. Mr. Lowndes, who appeared for the Crown, argued that it was open to the Full Bench even in the case of an acquittal, to consider the points on which Mr. Justice Tyebji was alleged to have misdirected or insufficiently directed the jury who tried the case. Mr. Branson, on behalf of Gordhan Gopal Soni, on the other hand cited many authorities in support of his contention that no appeal could lie from an order of acquittal as in this case; and that since the year 1861, when the High Court was constituted down to the present day there had not been a single appeal from an order of acquittal. The arguments of counsel had not been finished at the rising of the Full Bench.

MRS HARRISON DULLES, a lady of social position in Philadelphia, bought a pearl necklace worth £4,000 in Paris. The purchase was observed by an agent of the United States Treasury who dogged her from Paris to New York. On landing she was stopped and the necklace, which she omitted to declare and which she was wearing concealed by her dress, was seized.

IN a recently-preached sermon on "Why I am a Jesuit" Father Bernard Vaughan said he had often been asked the question, "If you take the vow of poverty, how is it that you have such fine churches and colleges?" To this the answer was very simple, by the fact that they took the vow of poverty. The head of a Jesuit college received exactly the same salary as the lay-brother who answered to the front door, and that was nothing, and therefore they were better able to build noble churches and erect fine colleges. Father Vaughan's answer is aptly illustrated in the case of Stonyhurst College, undoubtedly, from a structural point of view, the finest Roman Catholic College in England. The buildings known as the south or playground front, which were begun in 1877, took thirteen years to complete, and cover a frontage of 560 feet, the centre portion having a frontage of 280 feet, and the wings 140 feet each. The cost exceeded £100,000, the money for which was mainly that brought into the Society by the late Rev. William Eyre, brother of the lately-deceased Archbishop Eyre, of Glasgow. It may not be generally known that though a Jesuit cannot, as a Jesuit, possess private means, he is free to leave what he has or what he inherits to whomsoever he wills but possess or control if he cannot. The late Father William Eyre elected to devote his patrimony to the extension of the College of which he was for some years a most popular and successful Superior.

A PROPHET OF THE SAHARA.

GREAT MOSLEM ARMY WHICH MAY THREATEN KHARTOUM.

BY FREDERIC W. WALKER.

Possible trouble is brewing in the Soudan which may under certain circumstances lead to an autumn campaign in the districts round Khartoum.

The Sheikh Sidi Senussi, who has established a powerful domination over the religious fanatics of North Central Africa, has for some time been preaching a jehad against the whites, and his word has secretly travelled east into the Egyptian Soudan, and even down to the west coast.

By those who know the full extent of the Senussi movement, it is regarded as a serious menace to civilisation.

Sheikh Senussi is reported to be slowly moving towards the Nile, and it is assumed that his objective is Khartoum, where a campaign to capture the city of the prophets would whip the smouldering ashes of Mahdism into flame in the Soudan. The movement is being closely watched by Sirdar Wingate with the object of intercepting and defeating the advance before it can gain Egyptian territory; for there seems to be a probability of many flocking to the standard of the prophet as soon as he makes his appearance.

Five years ago, writes F. W. Walker in the "Daily Express", there were three Moslem armies north of the Equator which threatened civilisation. Lord Kitchener destroyed the Baggaras at Omdurman, while the French in 1900 accounted for Sultan Rabah. The third, under Sheikh Senussi, still remains hidden in the wilds and waste of the Sahara.

BIRTH OF THE SECT.

The present movement began in 1840, when one Senussi, who declared himself descended direct from the prophet, established a house of prayer on the borders of Tripoli. In later years the headquarters of the sect retreated into the great unknown depths of the Sahara, beyond the reach of European eyes, and here they took toll upon the caravan routes. In the wastes of Jehoub the prophet Senussi, veiling his splendour from the multitude, held court, gathering the faithful round him, and initiating a craft with secret signs and symbols, which grew into prominence in North Central Africa. The founder was recognised as the true disciple and descendant of the prophet long before the Mahdis of the Egyptian Soudan became powerful.

The present Sheikh Senussi, son of the original, has been the divine and faithful leader in the Sahara for forty years. This Mahdi has established his domain over the whole North Central Africa, and in the eighties he commenced to acquire cannon, rifles, and ammunition in great quantities.

At this point his shadow was dwarfed by the successes of the other Mahdi against Gordon but Senussi hung to his wild waste of sand, cunningly knowing that the British would overcome the army of Khartoum in the long run. Later the Khalifa invited Senussi to join arms with him in the overthrow of the infidels under Sirdar Kitchener, but once more the wily Arab declined and when the Khalifa was overthrown he gathered the refugees to his own standard.

In short, Senussi had in view the object of founding a vast Moslem Empire in Northern Africa, with himself as the Napoleon of the Sahara; and as one by one his rivals were disposed of he gathered strength from the derelict chivalry of the defeated prophets.

HIS PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

He had no caste prejudice to fight, for both aboriginal and Arab embrace the Mohammedan faith and battle for it as enjoined by their religion. The cause of the Faithful against the Frank is enough for most, and with an alluring bit of raiding thrown in, it is not to be wondered at that the Senussi army grew into a powerful force. But not content with spreading his cause by the caravan routes, the Senussi Prophet four years ago sent out missionaries to preach a holy war from east to west, in British, French, and Egyptian territory alike.

And recently Senussi has played a decisive card. He has sent an application to the Khedive's Government requesting them to allow him and his men to pass through Egyptian territory in the Soudan, via Berber and Suakim to Mecca. The cunning of this move is deep indeed. Mecca is the goal which every true Moslem tries to reach sometime during his life, and it is the duty of every other Moslem to assist him. Thus if the Egyptian officials—who are Moslems—refuse his request, Senussi will brand them as the creatures of infidel dogs, which will furnish him with a splendid cry for stirring up the fanaticism of his bigoted followers.

The attitude of the sects in the Soudan has been favourable to him, as the establishment of a native civil service has weakened the faith of the tribesmen. In Kitchener's days the factions brought their quarrels to the British commanders for settlement, and this gave as a hold upon them of great strength. But the Arab will not go to the clerk, native or British, because these officials do not understand their quarrels like the soldier of Lord Kitchener's training, and in consequence the men go to the shereefs, who are getting back their old influence over the people for evil, and Senussi has made himself powerful with these chiefs.

WINGATE WATCHFUL.

The scheick has chosen a favourable time for a forward movement, as the men of the Khalifa, Rabah and the Sokoto Emirs have recovered their nerve by means of the far-reaching Senussi missionaries, and are ready to join the new prophet: so that his appearance about the borders of the new Soudan would raise fanaticism to fever heat, as the missionaries have prophesied his coming. The whole of North Central Africa is agog with excitement, and wherever the chieftain moves he gathers men, and when his preaching changes to an attack on British, Egyptian, or French territory his army of 15,000 will swell enormously.

Sirdar Wingate's business is to see that Senussi does not get near enough to the Khedive's Soudan to raise the fanaticism of the moslem hordes, and in consequence a force will probably in the autumn cover Khartoum from the west so that the advance can be met, if it comes, and checked on safe ground.

Senussi may feel himself strong enough now for attack: the false prophets are gone, and he alone stands survived and fittest. All along the western border of the Egyptian Soudan the Senussi movement has obtained a hold, and the object of placing a force between the advance of the tens of thousands awaiting it is the one and only method of avoiding the peril.

Rifles reach the new Mahdi through Tripoli, and the caravan routes bring hundreds of wild fanatical spirits. This force of Islam is now 400 miles west of the Nile about Khartoum, having moved eastward from Jaffa. In its progress towards the Nile the mysticism and fanaticism of the creed will gather in men from north and south, for the news of the jehad has travelled throughout Northern Africa with the mysterious swiftness which baffles the European to this day. No telegraph is needed to mobilies the faithful, for a prophet of accepted strength can sit on a Saharan rock and reach his millions with ease until Woolwich shifts him with a well-timed charge. But the true faith never dies. Kill a hundred prophets, but the right one comes at last, says Islam.

And the right one is always the latest.

Senussi is strongest of all, and having formed a united army from his own forces and the batteredt remnant of his contemporaries, he makes his army feel, possibly, like Sirot at Rocroy, that the cause is not lost, since he has not yet fought.

WHEN the Mayor of Southampton informed Lord Kitchener on his return to England that he was the greatest General England ever produced, His Lordship, says the "Globe," must have been irresistibly reminded of the Duke of Wellington's remark on a somewhat similar occasion. In his old age a gentleman who had helped him through the traffic to Apsley House solemnly bowed and said it would be the proudest recollection of his life to have been of some small assistance to "the greatest captain of this or any other age." "Don't you be a d—d fool, sir," was what the Duke said.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING AND THE PEOPLE.

CORONATION GIFT TO THE NATION.

OSBORNE HOUSE AS A CONVALESCENT HOME.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

His Majesty the King, in a letter to Mr. Balfour, dated Coronation Day, August 9th, 1902, gives Osborne House to the nation.

His Majesty says Osborne is sacred to the memory of Queen Victoria.

The King wishes his people to always have access thereto with the exception of Queen Victoria's private apartments.

He hopes Osborne House will be converted into a Convalescent Home for some of the officers in the Army and Navy, whose health has been impaired while in the service of the country.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 8th instant, states :—

The message to his people was spontaneous, and was entirely written by the King himself.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING AND QUEEN ATTEND DIVINE SERVICE.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Their Majesties the King and Queen and several members of the Royal Family and foreign guests attended Divine Service this morning in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace.

SOLEMN SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

There was a solemn Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Cathedral to-day.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Sheriffs attended in State. The Bishops and the London clergy were in full canonicals.

There was a large attendance, the gathering including Princess Henry of Battenburg, the Duchesses of Fife and Albany, and numerous official and political notables.

MEETING OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

VICTORIAN ORDER INVESTITURE.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The King holds a Privy Council to-day, where there will be a formal transfer of the seals of the Ministry. His Majesty afterwards hold an investiture of the Victorian Order. He will witness a sham fight of the fleet in the Channel on the 18th September.

THE ANTI-CLERICAL CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.

A COLONEL'S BREACH OF DISCIPLINE.

REFUSES TO AID THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

A French Colonel has been arrested for refusing to obey the orders of his general to aid the civil authorities in enforcing the Anti-Clerical Associations Law at Harmel. He will be tried for breach of discipline.

THE OVERCROWDED TRANSPORTS.

ROYAL COMMISSION NECESSARY.

The Federal Ministry has decided that a Royal Commission is necessary to enquire into the case of overcrowding on board the Drayton Grange.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 11.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Arabia with the English Mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m., yesterday, and the steamer "China" for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

RETIREMENTS FROM THE MINISTRY.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables under date the 8th instant :—

The Duke of Abercorn exerted his influence to keep Lord George Hamilton at the India Office.

The same correspondent cabling on August 10th says :—Sir John Gorst, Mr. Jesse Collings and Lord Raglan have retired from the ministry.

Sir Hayes Fisher is the new Secretary to the Treasury. Sir J. Alison is Secretary for Education, and Sir Acland Hood is appointed Chief Whip.

There are many comments on the fact that the Secretary and Under Secretary for India are both in the Commons.

THE WRECK OF THE DEEPDALE.

The steamer Deepdale which sank in the Hooghly last week has broken in two, and the port authorities have decided to blow her up to clear the channel.

HEAVY RAIN.

CAUSES LANDSLIPS ON DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

Owing to heavy rain, several landships have occurred on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. It will take two or three days to repair the damage and through booking in meantime is the suspended.

The Darjeeling mail reached Calcutta to-day nearly three hours late, owing to the frequent transhipments that had to be made on the Darjeeling line.

THE BISHOP CONVALESCING.

POONA, AUGUST 11.

His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay is progressing as satisfactorily as could be desired, the fever having left him.

ADDITION TO HIGH COURT STAFF.

SANCTIONED BY SECRETARY OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

It appears from a published correspondence that the Secretary of State some time ago sanctioned the strengthening of the existing ministerial staff at the Calcutta High Court. It explained that the views of the Chief Justice as stated to the Government of India were that a master or official referee with an assistant was required, but that it would be sufficient at present to strengthen the taxing office by appointing an additional assistant to it. The Chief Justice at same time asked for an assistant registrar, an interpreter, a court clerk, and one additional translator for the Third Court, on the Original Side, and for four additional clerks whose entertainment was rendered necessary by the appointment of an additional judge.

The Government of India asked for and obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the appointment of the additional establishment enumerated by the Chief Justice, and communicated this fact to the High Court, simultaneously with an announcement that an additional judge be appointed.

It is further explained that the High Court has not engaged the extra staff sanctioned, but will now be requested to do so.

CRICKET AT POONA.

GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

POONA, AUGUST 11.

A two days' match between the Elphinstone C. C. and the Poona Gymkhana was commenced to-day on the Gymkhana ground. The Parsis batting first sent in Merhomji and Patel to oppose the bowling of Greig and Wood. In Wood's first over Merhomji gave a chance at the wicket, but it was not taken, Patel was given out l-b-w, and Belgaumwalla was smartly caught by Lumsden. Greig's bowling was badly knocked about, and 23 runs were scored off his next two overs. Mody, who filled the place of Belgamwalla, who was run out, was missed off Hopkins, who had gone on in place of Greig. The Elphinstonians made 380 runs, the chiefs scorer being E. I. Cheney (110) and Batliwalla (106).

The following are the scores :—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

1st Innings.

R P Merhomji, c Hopkins, b Lumsden	33
C M Patel, l-b-w Greig	4
H H Belgaumwalla, c Lumsden, b Wood	0
R E Mody, run out	44
M H Sanjana, c Furber, b Greig	5
P J Cheney, b Wilkins	110
S Batliwalla, c Furber b Wood	106
N N Langrana, c Hamley, b Wilkins	4
F Umrigar, b Wood	34
B B Aria, b Drysdale	10
S M Kaka, not out	3
Extras	27
Total	380

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Wood	31·1	103	4	3
Greig	17	74	0	2
Lumsden	14	62	1	1
Hopkins	13	40	2	0
Field	5	14	20	0
Manners	5	20	1	0
Wilkins	6	21	0	2
Drysdale	4	18	0	1

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Lieutenant Ainslie, Connaught Rangers, has been appointed to Army Service Corps.

It is ruled that an officer in Military employ in India permanently nominated to an appointment of a distinct class from his own, but retaining lien on the latter, may, in future, draw half staff pay of his old appointment until he takes up the new. The officer acting for him drawing the other half.

The retention in South Africa until the end of the current year has been approved of Indian Medical Officers employed on Concentration Camps. The only exceptions are Lieutenant Brackenbury who returns to India on completion of six months' originally agreed upon, and Captain King and Major French, who are permitted to complete their leave.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, AUGUST 8—Price, Lt, Bo, 2nd Warwick Regt, off leave, from England.

Moris, Capt, Bo, R A M C, from leave, from England.

Mackrell, Lt, Bo, Manchester Regt, on duty from England.

Leslie, Lt-Col, Bo XII Inft, on leave, from Deesa.

Mortimer, Lt-Col, Beng, A A G, from leave, from England.

Sandys, Lt-Col., Beng, S and T Corps, off leave from England.

Garratt, 2nd Lt, Beng, West India Regt, on duty, from England.

Musgrave, 2nd Lt, Beng, 1st Hants, on duty, from England.

Pankhurst, 2nd Lt, Beng, 5th Dragoon Guards, from leave, from England.

Wynter, Capt, Punj, 2nd Sikhs, from furlo from Ivens, 2nd Lt, Punj, on duty from England. England.

Campbell-Ross, 2nd Lt, East Surrey Regt, on duty from England.

Allison, Lt-Col, Ms, I M S, from leave, from England.

Cooper, Capt, Mr, 2nd Inft, from furlo, from England.

Percy-Smith, Lt, Ms, 1st Middlesex, to join, from England.

Randolph, Major, Ms, D A A G, from leave from England.

Thomson, 2nd Lt, Punj, Middlesex Regt, on duty from England.

Rainin, Capt, Punj, I M S, from leave, from Chanda.

Wealleus, Major, 1st Northampton Regt, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 8—Macdonald, Col, Bo R E, on transfer to Quetta.

Wealleus, Major, Punj, Northampton, on duty to Umballa.

Sandys, Lt-Col, Beng, S and T Corps, off leave to Lucknow.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Communication with Bolama interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code Addresses should not be used.
Cable Guantanamo mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.
Cable Anger Calanda restored.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. on the 11th August 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	11	2	40 p.m.	0	29
Suez	11	2	50 p.m.	0	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th August, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	36	0	1
" Karachi	0	17	0	3
" Madras	6	10	0	5

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AGRICULTURE IN EAST AFRICA.

IMPORTS IN WUCHOW.

THE GERMAN CUSTOMS BILL.

LONDON, JULY 26.

UGANDA is not yet handed over to the Colonial Office, being still administered by the Foreign Office; consequently, the report of Mr. R. N. Lyne, Director of the Agricultural Department in Zanzibar, is published in the familiar form of the consular and diplomatic reports. He deals with the agricultural prospects of the plateaux of the Uganda Railway, and tells us that from a settler's point of view, the most attractive country that the Uganda Railway passes through is that between Nairobi and the Kikuyu escarpment. Following the line of the railway, the total length is 36 miles. The bulk of the country referred to lies to the east of the line and stretches towards Mount Kenia. The total breadth is about 80 miles and the area 2,000,000 acres. The soil is a deep ferruginous loam, singularly uniform in character, though presenting local variation. The surface of the country is broken up into rolling downs. On the high ridges the soil is light and earthy and of great depth—70 feet or more in places. Near the railway the surface is clothed with forest, but at Fort Smith, and to the east of that place, the country is open, having probably been cleared by the Wakikuyu for cultivation. The most important and valuable feature of the Kikuyu country is its admirable water supply. It is traversed by small streams which run along the bottoms of the valleys. The general fall of the land is from north-west to south-east, and it is sufficiently rapid to permit of the streams being tapped and conveyed with little difficulty to water the slopes of the ridges lower down. This, in fact, is now being done by settlers.

Settlement in the Kikuyu country has already begun, and there are now 8 or 10 Europeans, not including mission settlements, occupying and cultivating land. The staple crop is at present potatoes, of which two crops can be obtained in a year. European vegetables and fruit of all sorts, maize, millet and sorghum grow. If a farmer from the eastern counties were suddenly set down upon the light red soil of the Kikuyu downs, he would, Mr. Lyne thinks, describe it as barley land. South Australian wheat would be most likely to thrive in the dry atmosphere. Rye should certainly find a place in trials of cereals. Cotton (American), cinchona, cocaine, jalap and cardamoms are among the tropical products suited to these high altitudes, and tobacco in the low valleys. A Mr. Paterson has vigorous plants of Virginian and Havana tobacco growing along the creek sides. He has also some very healthy-looking Arabian coffee trees, carrying their first crop at three years from seed. Coffee planting has been fraught with so much disaster in other parts of the world that great caution should be exercised in embarking capital upon this industry in any part of British East Africa. The rainfall in the Kikuyu is too small for tea, and the climate too dry and cold for vanilla. Whether the Kikuyu has any great pastoral prospects it is at present impossible to say. The Masai and Wakikuyu herd cattle, sheep and goats, and these form their principal articles of wealth and barter. The advantages of the country for a settler lie in the climate, that is excelled, Mr. Lyne tells us, by probably no other in the world, wherein a white man can not only live in comfort, but work in comfort, a rich virgin soil and a good supply of cheap labour. There is no blackwater fever, and very little, if any, malaria. The country is apparently free from the diseases which commonly prevail in tropical countries. Not the least among the assets of the Kikuyu is its freedom from mosquitoes. The disadvantages lie in a deficient rainfall and the difficulty of marketing produce. The report also deals with the Mou forest where there is abundant hardwood timber, but, unfortunately, no big river to float it down.

A very brief but highly interesting report from Wuchow, by Mr. Acting-Consul Little, has just been published by the Foreign Office. Last year the imports were valued at £835,700 against £713,900 in the previous year; and Mr. Little declares that the import trade, as a whole, is in a sound and healthy condition. He tells us that a careful study of the market would probably show that there is a great opening for many articles of iron and steel manufacture used in agriculture, shipbuilding and housebuilding. The cultivation of the vast extent of arable land (there is a very little pasture in China), and the construction of the countless number of boats which crowd every waterway, must provide an almost limitless demand for such things as rakes, hoes, spades, plough shares and points, reap hooks, nails, bolts and carpenters' tools generally. These articles would have to follow more or less the native pattern, and their introduction on any considerable scale would no doubt require time and previous careful investigation of the needs of the trade, but if manufacturers were prepared to make the necessary initial outlay and wait for results, much might be done in opening up new lines of business. It must be possible to turn out such articles as mentioned far cheaper in home factories with their modern machinery and other advantages than in native workshops with their antiquated methods and poor supply of raw material. Intimate knowledge of local condition is, however, absolutely necessary. For instance, in boatbuilding foreign nails are largely used in the upperworks, but only headless ones of native manufacture in the parts that come into contact with the water, none of which are imported from abroad.

The advices from the grain-producing districts of South Russia show that the prospects for the harvests there are excellent. At the present time stocks at the shipping points have run low and trading is almost at a standstill; but that of itself speaks well for the outlook for the new production, for there is a pretty confident expectation of liberal supplies being available later. All the cereals seem to have had a good period during the last few months, the Danubian and Black Sea districts, in fact, experiencing perfect weather all through the period when the crops in Western Europe were being held backward. The promise is, consequently, that very full yields will now be being harvested, from which in a few weeks' time a liberal quantity will be finding its way to the ports. Very probably in an ordinary season much greater speculative activity would have been happening than has so far occurred; but at the present time shippers have very potent evidence of the pressure of tonnage likely to be met with, and are in no hurry to engage themselves. That the hesitation arises from any fears regarding the crops is scarcely probable, though just lately it is being made out that some interior rumours of crop damage have caused some variable opinion to prevail. Whether the season will commence early or not, however there is no doubt that a big crop production will soon create a shipping activity as soon as the grain gets moving to the markets. In America also the prospects for the cereals continue to be of a very satisfactory type viewed from the standpoint of providing a large shipping movement, it being particularly noticeable that the new maize crop has started with splendid promise. The loss of the entire maize movement has been a great difficulty to shipping interests, and though it is obvious that some months must elapse, even if all goes well with the crop, before there will be any maize to be exported from the Atlantic seaboard, it is satisfactory to note that an immense production is getting underweigh. The other crops are also shaping largely, wheat not so much as last year, but still a good production, and oats the largest ever grown; whilst cotton prospects favour a very big return. The harvesting of the winter wheat is now getting well through, and although delayed somewhat during the past week or two, it seems to have been satisfactory in the main. According to the Bureau report of the 10th inst., the condition was the same as a month ago, with the implied yield about 850 million bushels, which is quite an average figure; hence altogether there is plenty of substance for an active movement during the season. This quarter, however, has been so long dominated by the omnivorous demands of the liners, that tramp owners have almost lost any footing; and it cannot be expected that any great activity is to suddenly spring up to put them back in the old place. Nevertheless, there is bound to be a busy season, which, in addition to providing employment for a big quantity of tied tonnage, will stimulate demands upon all classes of shipping.

Last week the commission labouring with the German Customs Bill reached section XI., which embraces paper and card-board with goods thereof. It was an important stage in the proceedings, and Count Pasadowsky ushered in the debate with a speech which was followed by one from Herr Moller, the Minister of Commerce. Neither advance particularly convincing reasons in justification of the rates proposed by the many framers of the Bill, although the Commercial Minister appeared to think by some mysterious mental process that he had scored a point in favour of the measure by stating that the price of paper had fallen since 1870 from 35s to 10s. per cent—an announcement which threw no light whatever on the profits gained by paper-makers. His colleague, indeed, showed that the vast bulk of the material worked up by the German wood-pulp and cellulose industry was drawn from home sources and not imported at all. "We consider", he observes "that the rate of 1·25 mark per 2 cwt. on half-material of wood-pulp and cellulose is amply sufficient to protect this industry; therefore, gentlemen, please don't on any account go over the proposed duties". Moller exhorted the Commission to restraint much in the same fashion, and was careful to point out that so far as paper is concerned, Germany was almost exclusively an exporting country. Both speakers were listened to with respect, and then the Commission proceeded to raise the duties on half-material of wood-pulp, esparto, cellulose, &c., by 140 per cent., that is, bringing the rate from 1·25 mark up to 3 marks. Curious logicians, the Government and the Commission! The Government shows that there is next to no import to vindicate even the small duty of 1·25 mark, and the Commission draws from the admission inspiration for more than doubling that amount. As to card-board, &c., (2 section of position 654), straw-board, and turf-board were placed under the new rate—3 marks instead of 1·50. Yellow straw-paper and coarse grey blotting-paper (No 656), is set down under a 1·50 mark rate in the Bill; the Commission raised the duty some 2·67 per cent.—to 4 marks that is. Few alterations were made in the rest of the positions. Albums, by the way, (671) were taken out of the 50 mark rubric and rated at 8 and 4 marks, according to the nature of the binding. Section 12 (books, pictures and paintings) was passed as it stands; all its items are exempt from duty.

INTERESTING ABKARI CASE.

THE SALE OF LIQUOR ON RAILWAY TRAINS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Salvatore Gallegra, manager to Messrs. Borl and Company, was charged at the instance of Mr. E. Sequerra, and Mr. B. A. Parekh, Abkari Inspectors, with selling liquor without licence in contravention of section 43 (g) of Act V of 1878. Connello Perro, a Telegu Assistant to Messrs Borl and Company, was also charged with the same offence by Messrs. E. McLaughlin and A. P. Bhownagree, Abkari Inspectors, Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of the Bombay Abkari Department, prosecuted, while Mr. Wellinker pleader, defended.

It appeared from the evidence that on the 9th instant, the first accused was selling liquors of all kinds such as brandy, beer, sherry, port, old tom, claret, etc., etc., on the up Poona Race Special, bringing the first class passengers which arrived at the Victoria Terminus at 11-10 p. m. Accused was arrested in the train and Rs. 180 worth of liquor was seized by the Abkari Officers with the assistance of Mr. G. Reunison, Chief Constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police. The second accused was found selling liquors without a licence in the up Poona Race Special bringing the first and second class passengers to Bombay which arrived at the Victoria Terminus 10 minutes later. Rs. 50 worth of liquor was taken from him. Besides the liquor Rs. 3 in cash were recovered from the first accused and Rs. 2-12 from the second.

Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir said that a licence was given to Mr. Muirhead for the bar on the station only. The accused were his servants and he was therefore responsible for their action. They were in the service of Mr. Muirhead for a long time, and they ought to have known that a licence was necessary. Besides there was another special train, the Calcutta express, for which a licence had been given by the Abkari Department, and of which Mr. Muirhead must be perfectly aware. However he did not wish to mix up the name of Mr. Muirhead in the case as the Collector of Abkari, Bombay, would himself deal with it. He might add that both the accused had behaved very handsomely with the officers and had given them no trouble, on the contrary they at once surrendered to them their stock of liquor and cash. Mr Wellinker in pleading guilty to the charges said that they were under the impression that the licence ran all through the line, otherwise a company like the G. I. P. Railway Company, was not one to grudge taking out another licence for Rs. 5. What he really had to complain of was that had the Abkari Department given them due notice the Company would certainly have taken immediate steps to put a stop to anything that might have been illegal. It was true that accused were servants. Probably they did not know that a fresh license was necessary, and that the present one would not operate. It was at most a technical offence and taking into consideration that about Rs. 180 worth of liquor was seized by the Department he thought the ends of justice would be served by warning and discharging them.

Mr. Rostom said that it was remarked by Mr Wellinker that the Abkari Department should have given them a warning. At that rate he might ask the Department to give warning to all the offenders. The Abkari officers had taken steps in the matter as soon as it was known. However, he did not wish to be unnecessarily hard on the accused.

In disposing of the case the Magistrate said that in view of the time during which such practice had been permitted to go on and in view of the fact that Rs. 180 worth of property had been seized, he thought it sufficient to warn and discharge the accused.

BROACH NOTES AND NEWS.

Our Broach correspondent writing on Sunday says :—On Thursday last a tennis match between the Broach Gymkhana and the local Parsi Gymkhana was played. The Broach first pair, Mr. Hume and Captain Bennett, I. M. S. easily disposed of their opponents, Messrs. H. N. Dungarji and N. N. Vakil, defeating them 6-2, 6-0. The Broach second pair, Messrs. Phillips and Palmer, began well, scoring five games before their opponents. Dr. A. J. Kelewalla and Mr. A. R. Kama got anything; after that their play fell off. They got the 1st a 6-4 out lost the two following and the match 6-3, 6-2.

Yesterday being Coronation Day was a busy one. Tent-pegging and jumping by the Nerbudda were summarily stopped by a sharp shower of rain which, though it did not last very long was sufficient to send every one home in a more or less drenched condition. At 10 a. m. the Coronation service was read in St. Matthia' Church by the Collector, Mr. Logan. Coronation Odes were next sung in the Municipal Hall by the school children, who were rewarded with sweetmeats. All the beggars who were so fortunate as to find themselves in Broach were given two annas apiece. The morning's doings were finished by the planting of sundry Coronation trees by Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Hume. In the afternoon there was a cricket match between two teams, captained respectively by Messrs Hume and Phillips, the latter winning. The scores are appended :—

MR. HUME'S XI.

Mr D Bapalal, b Phillips	3
Mr M Chunilal, c Doctor, b Phillips	22
Mr F B Editor, b Doctor	11
Capt Bennett, c Barrcclough, b Phillips	18
Mr A Grant, c and b Phillips	0
Mr H H Hume, b Doctor	2
Mr Framji N Vakil, not out	14
Mr Fakirji Ardesir, c Palmer, b Doctor	1
Mr K Ghelabhai c Phillips, Doctor	2
Mr B Chandrashankar, c Dungarji c Doctor	2
Mr C Dhiralal, b A Bala	0
Extras	4
Total	79

MR. PHILLIP'S XI.

Mr C E Palmer, run out	7
Mr A H Doctor, b Bennett	6
Mr A A Bala c Grant, b Kelewalla	29
Mr B A Durgaji, c and Bennett	30
Mr B H Doctor, c Contractor, b Hume	31
Mr G A Phillips, b Ghelabhai	18
Mr M A Mehta, b Hume	5
Mr L Barrocclough, b Ghelabhai	2
Mr D G Dungarji, b Ghelabhai	8
Mr L B Gandhi, b Ghelabhai	3
Mr W M Anderson, not out	1
Extras	29
Total	178

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE FETE.

In our report of the "At Home" reception given at the Elphinstone College, it was stated that Principal and Mrs. MacMillan provided the entertainment. It should have been added that the whole of the Common Room assisted in the giving of the reception.

A CONCERT FOR SEAMEN.

A special concert in honour of the Coronation was held at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, on Saturday. Perhaps the largest audience ever assembled at that institution was present to do honour to the occasion. Every available seat was occupied, while the doorways and indows were crowded by those who were not fortunate enough to secure seats. The programme was a lengthy one and it being a Saturday night, encores were not the order of the evening, except in a few special cases, when the audience insisted on the reappearance of the performers. The opening piece was a piano forte solo by Mr. Hardings rendered in capital style. Mr. Hardings was good enough also to accompany some of the songs during the evening. Mr. Oliver Piper contributed "Beauty's Eyes" and "Queen of the Earth". This gentleman's powerful baritone voice was heard to distinct advantage in both songs, and he was loudly applauded. Mrs. Mayer sang, first the "City of Light" and later, the Sweet Story ever Told. She rendered both songs well but especially the latter which suited her voice remarkably. The Banjo duet by Messrs Spier and Parkins was well rendered, and the gentlemen were much applauded. Mr. Jolly's song 'I am the Plumber" was sung in good style. The simplicity of his denials, when mistaken for members of the "Upper Ten" caused much amusement. Mrs Robinson sang the "Dream," and accompanied herself on the banjo. The lady is an expert banjoist and her voice blended very sweetly with the strains of the instrument. Mr. Wickham of H. M. S. Pomone sang the parodies "The Minstrel Boy" and 'Break the News to Mother". He was well received, and kept the audience tittering, especially during the latter song. Mrs. Sharman who is quite an old favourite charmed the audience by her singing first "Nancy Lee" and later, "Soldiers of the Queen". Mr. Bard, sang "True till Death" in a very masterly manner, and was well received. Miss Thorpe treated the audience to an excellent pianoforte selection. This lady, who is a finished pianist, fully maintained her reputation as such. Miss Ethel Thorpe sang "Sons of Motherland" very sweetly and was accorded rounds of applause. Miss O'Hara kindly contributed "The Echo," and pleased the audience exceedingly. Mr. Robinson contributed his "Laughing Song" and fairly "brought down the house." Mr. Perry's rendering of "Ora pro nobis" was also very successful. Mr. Haywood sang "The Ponny Whistler". His exhibition in this character was so well received, that he reappeared and contributed some "Imitations", which caused a great deal of amusement. Miss D'Souza's song was decidedly the "hit" of the evening. Her selection 'The Honey uckle and the Bee'' was capitally rendered, and the audience shewed their appreciation of her efforts, by insisting on her reappearing which she very reluctantly did, and responded with the last verse of the song. Mr. Spier sang "Homeland" well. Little Miss Gutteridge who favoured the audience with "The Amorous Goldfish" was well received. The little lady, tho' slightly indisposed, sang so sweetly and unaffectedly that she fairly captivated her hearers.

Mr. Sharman sang "John Bull's Letter Box", the audience fully appreciating his rendering of it, by joining lustily in the chorus.

The entertainment was brought to a close by the singing of "God Save the King" after which cheers were called for H.M. the King-Emperor were heartily given.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND EURASIAN COMMUNITY.

Dr. E. F. Underwood has forwarded the following telegram to His Majesty the King-Emperor, through H. E. the Viceroy :—"On behalf of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community of Western India, I most humbly beg to tender this tribute of attachment, loyalty and devotion and to offer our most heart-felt and sincere congratulation on the auspicious occasion of your Majesty's Coronation as King of England and Emperor of India. I take opportunity of expressing our sincere gratitude for the many favours and privileges we have hitherto enjoyed and pray that your Majesty's reign may be as long and glorious as that of your august mother Victoria the Good. May God shower his choicest blessings upon your Majesty, your Royal Consort, and members of the Royal family, and grant your Majesty may be long spared to your loyal subjects.

POOR CHILDREN'S HOME.

A fete was given to the children of the Poor Children's Home by Mr. G. S. Mankar, Barrister, who presented dresses to the girls and caps, trousers and waistcoats to the boys of the Home, and distributed sweatmeats to them. Mr. Mankar, Mr. Govindji Lalji Dewsey, and other gentlemen were present. Mr. S. Y. Dalvie, pleader, made an excellent speech. A song praying for the happiness and long life of his Majesty was then sung by the children, and on the termination of the fete a One Rupee Coronation fund was opened.

THE GOAN COMMUNITY.

The Consul-General for Portuga has received the following reply from H E the Viceroy of India to the message despatched on behalf of the community :—"Kindly thank Goan community for their kind message which the Viceroy will have much pleasure in communicating to His Majesty".

THE JAIN CLUB.

A special meeting of the Jain Club was held on Sunday at Sewrie in the bungalow of Shett Motichand Devchand under the presidentship of Shett Fakirchand Premchand, J. P. The Coronation song specially composed by the late Dayabhai Dholshaji was sung by all the members. A message of congratulation was sent to the Bombay Government as follows : "Loyal Jains assembled in a meeting request your Excellency to convey their most heartfelt congratulation to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of India on this most auspicious occasion of the Coronation." A dinner to all the members followed.

"HARKIRTAN" IN BARBHOYA MOHOLLA.

The Hindu residents of Barbhaya Moholla distributed quantities of gram to the poor on Saturday morning, in honour of the Coronation. In the evening a "harkirtan" ceremony was performed in the Shri Nagashwa temple, in thankfulness to the Almighty for the recovery of the King-Emperor.

OLD NAGPADA DNYAN VARDHAK MANDALI.

A bhajan and a singing performance took place in the temple of Shree Laxmi Narayen at Old Nagpada, under the auspices of the Old Nagpada Dnyan Vardhak Mandali, in honor of the Coronation of his Majesty King Edward VII.

THE PATHARE PRABHUS.

A VERY large number of the members of the Pathare Prabhu community assembled on Saturday afternoon last at Zaobas temple to hear the "harkirtan" of his holiness the Rajguru, high priest which was held specially in honour of Coronation Day. The text of the "kirtan" was taken from the Mahabharatta to suit the occasion. At the end of the "kirtan", prayers were offered to God to grant long life to their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and the Empress. A special gathering of the Pathare Prabhu Social Club was held in the club-rooms, near the Queen's Road, on Saturday evening, when there was a large attendance. Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, the president, and a few other members addressed the meeting, briefly referring to the benign British rule and the loyal services rendered by the members of the Pathare Prabhu community to the British Government ever since they planted their flag on Indian soil. The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem in Marathi. Three cheers were heartily given for the King-Emperor.

THE Young Men's Temperance Club held a special meeting in honour of the Coronation Day in Newwady in the evening wherein speeches were made acknowledging the benignity of the British rule and pledging the abiding loyalty of the Prabhu community to the British Sovereignty.

THE Pathare Prabhu relief fund which was started on the day of the late Queen's Jubilee in 1887 is now in a flourishing condition. On Saturday a special Coronation Day collection was made and nearly Rs. 2,000 were raised within the space of four hours. Contributions were freely offered by the people in token of their appreciation of the King-Emperor's recovery from his recent illness.

THE DECCANI BRAHMIN CLUB.

A "puran" service was held on Saturday at 6 p.m. in the Deccani Brahmin Club-rooms at Thakurdwar and the rooms were specially illuminated. The service was conducted by Mr. W.H. Khare, B.A. of the Elphinstone High School, and was concluded by pronouncing benedictions in Vedic upon his Imperial Majesty in which all the Club members assembled heartily joined.

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE.

The Coronation Day of his Majesty King Edward VII was celebrated with great eclat by a social gathering among the members of the Mazagon Institute. The rooms of the Institute were tastefully decorated and illuminated. The Chairman, Dr. Villa Flor Pinto proposed the toast of his Majesty in a brief and eloquent speech. The toast was enthusiastically honoured.

CELEBRATION IN GIRGAUM.

Rao Bahadur Harishchandra Krishna Joshi and Mr. Vinayak Sadanand Joshi celebrated the Coronation Day of His Majesty, the King-Emperor in the latter gentleman's bungalow in an oart at the Girgaum Back Road. Decorated with flags, bunting and evergreen, the oart presented a gay appearance. In the morning a large number of beggars were treated to sweets of different kinds. In the evening the building was illuminated and "harkirtan" ceremony was held in Shri Sadheshwars temple in the oart, which was very largely attended. After verses were recited to the glory of God, pan supari and flowers were distributed. Three hearty cheers for the King-Emperor brought the celebration to a close.

KALBADEVI TEMPLE.

The Kalbadevi temple was decorated with festoons of flowers and illuminated in honour of the event. Religious hymns were recited during the day, and sweets distributed to the poor.

THE DEVRUKHA BRAHMINS.

Under the auspices of the Sadnanakya Vardhak Sabha a large and influencial meeting of the Devrukha Brahmin community was held last night at the New Wadi Girls School, Mr. Dattatraya Govind Juweker, B.A., L.L.B., presiding. Among those present were the following :—Mr. J. S. Mukerdean, Mr V V Pimputkar, Mr. R B Kale, Mr. G K Savle, Mr M V Virkem, Mr. V R Shirit, Mr. S K Bhadsavale Mr. B L Dhapre, Mr. B K Shewale, and Mr. B B Juweker. Mr. V C Virkem explained in brief the privilege enjoyed under British rule. Several other speakers also explained the deep interest the King-Emperor takes in the welfare of India. The meeting with one voice prayed for the long life of the Emperor and Queen-Consort. Three hearty cheers for their Majesties terminated the proceedings.

THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

Khoja Shia Ashna Ashna Ashri Jamath celebrated the Coronation. The Masjid business premises and the street were decorated with flags. At 10 a. m. a sweetmeat feast was given to 210 girls and 260 boys, the students of the four Madressas of the Jamath. A feast was given to 250 poor. At 12 o'clock a subsequently Mr. Hasoumbhoy Visram, chairman of the Jamath, distributed a piece of silk to each girl and a handkerchief to each boy of the four Madressas on behalf of the Jamath in celebration of the festival, when Mr. Ibrahim Joosub Kavi read a special kasida. In the afternoon Aga Arul Kassum, Pechnamaz of the Jamath, led the prayer service when shookergeojari (thanksgiving) was offered for the recovery of His Majesty and a special prayer was offered for his long life and prosperous reign. 400 members of the Jamath were present. Amongst them being Messrs. Hassumbhoy Visram, Hajibhoy Lalji, Abdulabhoy Lalji Rajabali V. Patel, Esmail Abdula, Yakub R. Kheraz Jaffar Ranmal, Ebram Dossa, Esmail Sewjee Bundally S. Virani, Salemamad Dharamsey, Baxi Sharif Fazul Cassum Sewjee, Fazul A Muraj, Joosub P. Hasim Mahomedali Mahomedali Abdulali, Karmali Abdula, Sherif Thave: Dharamsy Virji Shram Joosub, Hassum Dharsey, Alarakhia Maneck, Esmail Dharamsey Aladin C. Sewjee Abdula H. Mowji, Nasir H. Mowji Pirbhoy Soomar Janmahomed D Jamal, Nazarali S. Nathani, Megji Mahomed Remtola Dattardina, Kasamali Jamal, Kassum N. Miani Ramtola. Alarakhia, Gulamali K. Merchant, Jaffar M. Sajan Pirbhoy Mahomed, Karim L. Sajan, Soomar Allarakhia Laduk Hasum, Esmail M. Premji, Karim Mulji Khimji Sivjee, Gulamhusen Molubhoy, Ebram Ranmal, &c. After the prayer was over a "mijalis" was held when Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram was voted to the chair. Moulvi Sayed Hassan prayed for a long life and prosperity for their Majesties and recited special verses. Mr. Hassumbhoy then delivered an address referring to the benefits derived by the community under the British rule

ception was over by midnight. His Excellency's Band was in attendance.

The Members of the Poona Gymkhana Club gave a Coronation ball this evening on their premises which were nicely illuminated outside and inside, and the building was decorated with flowers and evergreens. About 175 persons were present. The music was supplied by the 7th Bombay Pioneers; there were thirteen pieces with two extras for supper.

MADRAS.

MADRAS AUGUST. 11.

Reports are pouring in in hundreds from all the important mofussil stations in the Presidency of Coronation celebrations. Pictures of their Majesties were carried in procession, which included richly caparisoned elephants in many towns, thousands of the poor were fed throughout the Presidency garden parties were held, Coronation trees planted, and loyal hymns and songs were sung. The Moplah community of Malabar showed the liveliest interest in the Coronation. Loyal speeches were made by prominent persons who dwelt on the manifold blessings of British rule, and prayed fervently for its continuance.

NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, AUGUST 9.

Coronation Day was celebrated by the people of Seetabaldi by a distribution of food to the poor and "harikirtan" and illuminations in the Rajaram Library.

GOA.

MARGAO, AUGUST 9.

A grand dinner has been given to poor here by Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Brothers of Bombay, in commemoration of the Coronation and the speedy recovery of King Edward VII.

JUNAGADH.

JUNAGADH, AUGUST 9.

This day being fixed for the auspicious Coronation in London of their Most Gracious Majesties Kaiser-i-Hind Edward VII. and his Royal Consort, a general holiday was ordered to be observed throughout the territory of his Highness the Nawabsaheb of Junagadh. Early in the morning a royal salute of 31 guns was fired from the Battery. All offices were closed, and congratulatory wires were despatched. The students of the different vernacular schools were collected in the town and sang the Guzarati adaptation of the National Anthem. His Highness with the heir apparent, Prince Sherjunmakhanji, the Vaziersaheb Bahauddinbhai, C.I.E., the nobles and courtiers held special thanksgiving service in the Durbar Palace, and the Vaziersaheb at the head of a large gathering of Mahomedans offered special prayers in the afternoon at the Mohabat Musjid at the end of which Mr. M. I. Kadri, B.A., LL.B., native companion to the heir apparent, and Professor Guffar Husain, M.A., addressed the congregation. They expressed the great delight that had spread throughout the territory by the speedy and complete recovery of the Emperor, dwelt on the various virtues of head and heart of his Imperial Majesty, and the numerous blessings enjoyed under the benign British rule, and wished long life and a prosperous reign for the Emperor. The other subjects of his Highness also offered similar prayers according to their religious persuasions in obedience to his Highness firman issued this morning, and the day was observed as one of public rejoicings. The planting of commemoration trees commenced soon after the falling of good rains in the early part of July and was finished, a very large number having been planted by the officers and subjects of the Nawabsaheb.

GREAT REJOICINGS AT BHOWNAGAR.

PRESENTATION OF SWORDS.

TREE PLANTING CEREMONY.

BHOWNAGAR, AUGUST 9.

The loyal enthusiasm with which this auspicious Coronation Day has been celebrated universally by all classes of the people from the highest to the lowest in this State beggars all description. The Maharaja in a special issue of the "Darburi Gazette" gives the programme of festivities to be observed on this day, thus evening in a manner highly characteristic of his distinguished predecessors, his unswering loyalty, devotion, and attachment to the Sovereign's person, and the Imperial throne. In the early morning at break of day a royal salute aroused the people from their slumbers, and reminded them that they were this day to participate in rejoicings associated with an historic event with countless millions of King Emperor's subjects all over world, a privilege unique of its kind in the annals of this country. At six o'clock a grand review of the Imperial Lancers and His Highness' Infantry was held. After the parade twenty-five Lancers who have just returned from the Transvaal and who had been sent at the beginning of the war with 150 trained horses as his Highness's free contribution to the Imperial army in South Africa, were made to approach the Maharaja, who presented them with swords more or less rich, according to their rank. This tangible mark of appreciation by the Maharaja of the services rendered by them in the Boer war elicited the hearty approval of all who witnessed the ceremony. The native officer who was in charge of the party, a Rajput of the bluest blood, was appointed by Lord Kitchener one of his orderlies, and is now with him in England. All the men have received one month's extra pay.

The idea of planting trees to commemorate the Coronation Day has been warmly taken up by the Maharaja and his officers, and hundreds of trees have already been planted here and elsewhere, throughout the territory, but to give this idea tangible and practical form in the shape of a formal ceremoney, the Maharaja invited his officers and mahajans to Victoria Park this morning, after the parade, to plant each a tree in his presence, he himself taking the lead. Just about that time in all educational institutions in the State sweetmeats wer distributed to all children numbering nearly ten thousand. In the evening at the historic and beautiful temple of Jasunath or more correctly Jasheshwaranatha, the Maharaja with all his officers and the public assembled to render sincere and heartfelt thanks to the Lord of all nations for the King's recovery from a serious illness, and fervent prayers were offered for his health and long life, and for peace and prosperity during his reign over a world-wide empire.

The poor and indigent, halt and maimed, orphan and fatherless were not neglected. Orders were issued by his Highness to give them food and clothing in the asylum in which they are now comfortably lodged, and which has lately been erected, some four miles from the city by the Maharaja, and bearing the revered name of his father the late Sir Takhta Singji.

After lamplight a brilliant and successful garden-party in the beautiful grounds of the Nilam Baug Palace, to which Europeans, ladies and gentlemen, were also invited, terminated this eventful day.

BARODA.

BARODA, AUGUST 9.

Early this morning the British and State Batteries fired Royal salutes. At eight o'clock Mr. Nowroji Cowasji, Cantonment Military and Godhra Railway contractor, distributed sweetmeats to the British Military Troops, followers, and rations to the sick in hospital. The Parsi community held a "jusson" ceremony in the Camp Agiari at the invitation of Khan Sahib Framji Cowasji. In evening a large gathering of Europeans and Natives assembled in the Camp at the invitation of K. S. Framji and Mr. Nasurwanji Vevai. The children were entertained with games and there was music, Tanjor dance, a concert and girl garbas which afforded much amusement. K. B. Jamsedji Dalal spoke in eulogy of his Imperi l Majesty. The Resident, Captain Carnegy called for three cheers for the King, which were heartily given, and were followed by three cheers Captain Carnegy.

SANGAMNER.

SANGAMNER, AUGUST 9.

In honour of the Coronation a grand entertainment was held in the Petit School, Mr. Jinsiwala presiding. Paintings of the Emperor and Empress were unveiled, children's fete was also held and a Coronation song was rendered by 700 children. The streets and houses were illuminated and decorated, eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. Sant and Madhawrai, pleaders, and the Law Library established through the exertions of Mr. Saldanha, Sub-Judge, was opened by Rao Saheb Parnaik, Mamletdar.

GONDAL.

GONDAL, AUGUST 9.

The Coronation of his Imperial Majesty Edward VII. in England, was signalised here this morning by a Royal salute. The Hindu and Mahomedan communities offered special prayers in their respective places of worship for the long life and prosperity of the King-Emperor, and a general holiday was observed throughout Gondal State in honour of this auspicious occasion,

The Girasia College, Gondal, celebrated the day by planting one hundred trees, and feeding five thousand paupers.

WAI.

PLANTING OF MANGO TREES.

WAI, AUGUST 9.

The Wai people assembled this morning, Yabaj Saheb Natu, pensioned Mamletdar, presiding, to commemorate his Majesty's Coronation. Enthusiastic speeches were delivered. In the evening near the Satwai temple, "harkirtan" was performed. Crowds gathered, at Nanasahib Vaidya Inamdar's invitation, and the planting of mango trees was commenced on the Wai-dhom Road for six miles, the fruits being dedicated to the public in honour of his Majesty's Coronation. The proceedings ended with cheers for his Majesty.

GANDEVI.

GANDEVI, AUGUST 9.

An imposing "juason" ceremony in honour of the Coronation was held at the Parsi fire-temple, and Mr. Nowrosji Guzdar of Bombay distributed silver. A largely attended meeting was afterwards held at the Parsi Dharumsala. The Mamletdar presided, and eulogistic speeches expressing hopes for the longevity and health of the King-Emperor were delivered. Sweets were distributed to the children, and the town was illuminated at night.

CHIPLUN.

CHIPLUN, AUGUST 10.

Peer Syed Gulam Mahomed Refaie, the Mahomedan high priest on his Konkan visit convened a great meeting here yesterday in honour of the Coronation. About 1,200 leading Mahomedan and Hindus from Chiplun and the surrounding villages the mamlatdars, the sub-judge, the president of the municipality and all the pleaders were present. Eulogistic speeches were made and prayers for the long and prosperous reign of his Majesty were offered. It was resolved to prepare an address from Mahomedans for the Delhi Durbar. The proceedings were terminated with the distribution of pan, gulab and sweetmeats. Several other meetings and parties were also held during the day.

KARAD.

KARAD, AUGUST 10.

The day was observed as a holiday in Karad. In the morning a crowded gathering of townspeople including the mamletdar, one sub-judge and other officials was held in the old Mamletdar Kacheri under the presidency of Mr. Ramchandra Vishnu Bhagwat, pleader. Speeches were delivered suitable for the occasion, and the National Anthem was sung with profound joy. Feats of drill were performed by school boys and sweets were distributed. In the evening "harkirtan" was held in Sivas Temple when prayers were offered for the long life and good health of his Majesty the King.

THE CORONATION GARDEN AT RAJKOT.

The postponed ceremony of laying the foundation and live fountain of the "Coronation Garden", of which a gift has been made by Seth Usman Jamal to the Civil Station, Rajkot, was performed by Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. The whole place was decorated with flags and bunting, and elegant shamianas were erected over the spot near the European Gymkhana. Over a thousand gentlemen responded to Seth Usman Jamal's invitations, including European gentlemen and ladies. On the arrival of Mr. Quin, Mr. Canverji Koyaji on behalf of Mr. Usman Jamal expressed his loyalty and devotion and that of the gathering to the British Raj. Mr. Quin repleed in suitable terms commending the philanthropic and loyal undertaking of the Seth and expressing a hope that the garden would be an additional attraction to the Civil Station and a permanant memory of the auspicious day. The gentlemen and ladies then retiring for refreshments, were afterwards garlanded and the party dispersed.

The official celebrations included a royal salute fired at sunrise, and a service at Christ Church, at 9-30 a. m. The Kathiawar Native Gymkhana was formally opened. A school children's fete was held on the maidan of the Rajkumar College and prizes were distributed. At night there was a reception at the Kothi.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT KARWAR

KARWAR, AUGUST 10.

The anxiously awaited Coronation Day was observed with great eclat and enthusiasm by the public of Karwar. Twelve bands of native and one band of English music which commenced to play at the Municipal Hall at 4 a.m. announced the beginning of the auspicious day, and sunrise witnessed the people from all parts of the town streaming towards and gathering at the municipal halls. Soon there arrived on the spot, with flags, banners, and mottos the children from the municipal girls' and boys' schools, the local private schools and the Government high school, singing the Coronation song. The procession extended over a quarter of a mile, the like of which Karwar had never before witnessed. The procession headed by the leading gentry, the members of the local bar and European and native officers of Government, left the Municipal Hall at 7 a. m. and marched through the market place to the Badminton Hall, Sardar Panse the Collector, meeting the procession half way. The Badminton Hall was tastefully decorated with flags, banners, and evergreens, the hall which can accommodate over 2,000 people was crowded to suffocation, and hundreds of people stood outside for want of room. The ceremonies of the day commenced with Coronation songs in Marathi, Canarese, Urdu and English by the girls and boys of all schools. Thereafter Mr. Shivram Subrao, the secretary of the Coronation Domunitee, thanked the ladies and gentlemen present on behalf of the public for their kind presence on the auspicious occasion, and Sardar Panse fervently thanked God for the recovery of his Imperial Majesty from his recent illness, and expressed in eloquent terms his pleasure and satisfaction at the joy, enthusiasm and loyalty evidenced by all classes of people for their August Sovereign. He was often interrupted by prolonged and vociferous cheers from the enthusiastic public. This over, sweets were distributed to the school children and alms in the shape of clothes, kamblis, money and rice, were distributed to the poor by Mrs. Panse and Mrs. Legatt. The orchestra of the Catholic Church was in attendance, the National Anthem having been sung, the proceedings terminated with three cheers for the Emperor and three cheers for the late Empress.

At 10 a. m. a thanksgiving service was held at the English Church which was attended not only by the European officers but also by native officers and the leading gentlemen of the town. This was perhaps the first occasion on which Hindu gentlemen attended the service of the English Church here. In the afternoon the Collector and other Hindu officers, members of the several Hindu communities and Hindu boys from all the schools again met at the Badminton Hall, and went in procession as huge as in the morning with music, to the Rameshwar Temple through the Main Bazaar, which was decorated with festoons and flags. The arrangements in the temple were perfect and admirably appropriate to the occasion. A Vedic Coronation Service was held at the temple and blessings in Vedic hymns were invoked upon his August Majesty ascending the Throne. The chief priest then read the puran describing the Coronation of Shri Ram the ideal king of ancient India. Just then most agreeably to the sentiments of the people there was a sudden shower of rain which is considered highly auspicous. In the evening a thanksgiving service was held at the Roman Catholic Church, which was also attended by the Collector, the Judge and other European and native officers, and by the leading Hindu gentlemen of the town. This brought the joyous festivities to a close. A feeling of sincere loyalty and devotion marked the whole proceedings.

CELEBRATIONS AT AVAS.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Avas was held in front of the temple of Shri Nageshwar, where Mr. Alfred Webb, president of the Tenth Indian National Congress was given a hearty welcome by the cultivators of Alibag and Pen Talukas a few years ago. A "harkirtan" was performed in the temple and then the meeting was held in the open space, Mr. B. B. Joglekar presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. Babajee Gopal, R. L Gharat, and R. B. Kavale. Pan-supari was distributed and a recitation eulogizing his Majesty was given by some school children.

COMMUNITY AT POONA.

A meeting was held in the Town Hall of the community situated in Mith Ganj Peth to bless his Majesty's reign and give him long life and prosperity. The chair was occupied by Mr. Balkrishnapa N. Phutaur and the meeting concluded with the acclamation of the words "Har Har Mahadeo."

UDAIPUR.

STATE BANQUET AND ILLUMINATIONS.

UDAPUR, AUGUST, 10.

We have had grand Coronation festivities here. Last Wednesday there was a dinner at the Residency, on Thursday, tea and reception by H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur at the Saheli Barri. On Friday there was children's tea party by Mrs. Jittie and on Saturday afternoon an "At Home" by the Resident on the cricket ground and after that banquet in the Shrinbu Nivas Palace by H. H. the Maharana. On Monday there will be a dinner by the Resident in honour of the Honble the A. G. G.

Th Usual salute was fired in the morning. The Coronation banquet given by the Maharana was an interesting and delightful function.

The guests included the Honourable Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General Mrs Martindale, Mr E H Blakesly I C S Resident, Udaipur, Rev. Dr McAlister, Dr Wate C I E, Col. Multer, Rev. Dr Shepherd, M D D D Abdn. (Scottish Mission), Rev A P L Jameson, Mr. G Gilbert White, Superintending Engineer, Rajputana and, C P Mr. White, Co Hulton Dawson, Capt. Pinny, Settlement Officer, Udaipur, Mrs Pinny, Mr G E Lillie, Manager Udaipur-Chitor Ry., Mrs Lillie, Miss Chard, Lady Nurse in attendence on the Prince Bhopal Sing, only son to H H the Maharana, Major Shore, Residency Surgeon, Miss Dr. Graham, in charge of the Udaipur Hospital, Capt. A B Minchin, Private Secretary to the Honourable the A G G, Mrs. Minchin, Capt. R Hamilton, Capt. Ducat, Mr A A Crawford, Managing Engineer, Bombay Electric Company, Mrs. Crawford and Mr. M P Missling, Engineer to the Bombay Electric Company.

Most carefull arrangements had been made, the table was tastefully decorated and the dinner was served to perfection in every respect. The Palace had been lighted internally and externally by electricity which had been very successfully installed under the direction of Mr Lillie, the stately glistening pile which crowns the hill above the lovely Pichiola Lake forming the centre of attention to the inhabitants of the ancient and interesting city below, while the incandescent lights within showed to great advantage the rich works of art and industry with which the palace is stored. The Maharana entered the drawing room with the Agent to the Governor-General and greeted the assembled guests who then adjourned to the table. When the cablegram announcing the fulfilment of the Coronation was circulated, hopes and wishes were expressed on every hand for the long life and happiness of the Sovereign. When the Maharana rejoined the guests at the festive board thefirst toast, of the King was proposed by the Resident on his behalf, and was drunk with acclamation. The Agent to the Governor-General responded to the toast of his Highness, speaking in the highest praise of the signal gifts, and merits which distinguished his forefathers and in high appreciation of his virtues as ruler and friend, and his hospitality which rendered a visit to Udaipur a distinct pleasure. The health of the Honorable and Mrs. Martindale was next proposed by Mr. Blakesley, the Resident, for the Maharana, and the company availed themselves of the opportunity of testifying to their lively and personal admiration of the present representative of his Majesty. In the following toast the Resident was described by Mr. Martindale as the most hospitable man in India, and the toast was drunk with so many evidences of warm attachment as almost to distress the kind hearted hero who made a modest disclaimer of personal merit in the excellent arrangements for the state guests. This brought the dinner to a close.

The next event was a pyrotechnic display from the adjoining terrace of a rare character. A marvellous effect was produced by beautiful little water palaces on the islands of Pichiola Lake, which were illuminated by coloured fireworks and balloons. This unique and splendid entertainment was brought to a close by his Highness, who in person distributed attar and pan and bade the happy guests farewell.

PIMPALGAON.

PIMPALGAON, AUGUST 10.

The inhabitants of Pimpalgaon in the Nasik district duly celebrated the day. The streets were decorated with bunting. In the morning khichari and atta were distributed to the poor of the village. The residents of the town assembled in the Native General Library in the afternoon under the presidency of Rao Saheb K. G. Kittur, sub-judge to express their joy. Speeches giving accounts of his Majesty's life were made, and poems specially composed in Marathi for the occasion were recited by the young boys of the school. Prizes were given to the boys and sweets were distributed among them. The proceedings terminaed with wishing long life to his Majesty and permancy to the British rule, and the distribution of pan supari and attar. The temples, court house, library house and chawdi were illuminated in the evening. Great credit is due to the energetic Government pleader Mr. Binde and Mr. Naik, a local pleader, to whose exertions the success of the celebrations is entirely owing.

KOLHAPUR.

RECEPTION AT THE RESIDENCY.

KOLHAPUR, AUG 9.

A royal salute was fired at sunrise and Divine service with special prayers was held in all Saint's Church. At 9 p. m. Colonel and Mrs. Ferris were "At Home" to all the European residents, chiefs sirdars, officials and native gentry of Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta country. The Residency grounds were beautifully illuminated, presenting quite a fairy like scene. Most of the native gentlemen appeared in high ceremonial costume. The assemblage was one of the most brilliant ever gathered together at the Residency, and all seemed inspired by the one loyal motive of devotion to their King-Emperor. Colonel and Mrs. Ferris were most unremitthing in their attention to their guests, the occasion giving them only another opportunity to evidence sympathy and kindliness of heart that is pre-eminently characteristic of them both. Refreshments were liberally provided for the European and native guests, the fine band of the Kolhapur Infantry discoursed sweet music throughout the evening, and nothing appeared to be omitted to make the reception worthy of the auspicious occasion.

INCHALKARANJI.

INCHALKARAJI AUGUST 10.

The Coronation Day was observed as a holiday at Inchalkranji. Sports of the school boys and State Risala were held. Prayers were offered in the temples, Harkirtan was held in the palace of the chief, in the afternoon, the palace being tastefully illuminated at night. The temples were also lighted up, and the leading merchants and shopkeepers illuminated their places of business.

SHOLAPUR.

SHOLAPUR, AUGUST 10.

The wellknown Kirloskar Sangit Company performed on Wednesday last their most popular play in commemoration of the Coronation, and dedicated the proceeds Rs. 400 to the Sidheshwar temple.

KURUNDWAD.

A dinner was given by Shrimant Balasahib, the Chief of Kurundwad, to all the beggars, in Kurundwad and some of the neighbouring villages, numbering more than seven hundred. Clothing was also given to the quite helpless among the assembly. In the evening a meeting of the Inhabitants of Kurundwad was held in Shri Vishnu's temple to congratulate His Majesty upon his Coronation. Shrimant Annasaheb, B. A., the eldest son of the Chief of Kurundwad, presided. Shrimant Balasahib, the Chief delivered an address. After referring to His Majesty's illness, and the sympathy evoked among the people thereby he said I cannot adequately express my sense of deep gratitude and profound loyalty to the British Government for the blessings which we the chiefs and princes our subjects and the people of India have enjoyed during the long and illustrious reign of the late lamented Queen Victoria the Fortunate, especially from the time when the administration of this great country was transferred to the direct control of the crown after the storms of the great Indian mutiny were blown over. I may especially refer to the Grant-of-adoption Sanads (given to the Chiefs and rulers of of Native States) which set at rest the minds of the Chiefs and rulers of Native States and inspired them with feelings of loyalty for and confidence in the British Rule. With feelings of deep gratitude and great reverence I refer to the various benefits enjoyed by the people of this country under the benign rule of British the Government, viz., undisturbed peace and good order on which depend the progress in arts and sciences, great development of trade, diffiusion of learning, increase of means of comfort, facilities of communication with different part of the globe, and the important discoveries in the different sciences which promote the welfare of mankind. I may particularly allude to the beneficial and permanent effects arising from the the spread of liberal education received during the beneficient reign of Queen Victoria of happy memory. There are many other benefits, e. g., the safety of person and property, religious toleration, freedom of thought and speech and the introduction of the elective principle in the Legislative Council and several other obligations. It is gratifying to see that great efforts are being made by Government for the progress and good of the people and all the Government officers from the Assistant Politica Agent to the Viceroy are always trying to carry out promptly the wishes of the Government as is experienced in the last famines and plague times. I feel great joy to refer to the recent peace with the Dutch Boers, a happy eterminatiod to the long protracted and bloody war in South Africa, without any loss of prestige and in the complete success to the British Arms, under the benign rule of his Majesty the King. I hope and trust our beloved King Edward VII who has shown his sympathies with this country and who has already visited India and has become acquainted with all the circumstances of his various subjects, will follow the example of his kind and illustrious mother in advancing the principles of the administration of India as laid down by the far-sighted policy of the Queen Empress. Now under the above mentioned favourable circumstances I hope, in full; to see that the past services rendered by our ancestors to the cause of the British rule and the loyalty of us all to the late Queen-Empress and to the King will secure for us all higher honors and blessings under the rule on the King, and I devoutly pray to God to confer long life and good health upon his Majesty the King-Emperor to rule over his vast Empire into which the sun never sets. After this speech the president requested the Assembly to give three hearty cheers for his most Gracious Majesty the King and the invitation was loudly responded to.

PALITANA.

In celebration of the Coronation of his Imperial Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII. a Palitana State "Gazette Extraordinary" was issued, and in pursuance of orders therein contained the following among other festivities were observed:—A royal salute of 31 guns was fired. The day was observed as a public holiday, and all the offices and schools were closed. The Thakoresaheb's bodyguards and the mounted and regular police made a parade and a feu-de-joi was fired. Sweetmeats were distributed to all the school children, and the poor of the town and villages were fed. Thanksgiving prayers for the recovery of his Majesty the King-Emperor were offered by all the people in their respective temples. His Highness the Thakoresaheb Sir Mansingji, K. C. S. I., presided over the prayers offered in the temple of Shree Bhubhanugan Mahadev. He dilated at length on the innumerable blessings native chiefs and their subjects had received by the British rule. The Thakoresaheb with the concourse of people that had assembled offered fervent prayers for the long life of his Majesty.

NADIAD.

The president of the local municipality invited the municipal councillors, local officers, and the gentry of the whole town to take part in the ceremony of planting trees at the Travellers' Bungalow. The whole procession with bands of music thence proceeded to the main school building, where prizes and sweetmeats were distributed to the boys and girls of the municipal schools. K. B. Bahmanjee Edalji Mado presided. The National Anthem was sung and prayers invoking blessings on their Majesties were recited by the children. The president at the end made a short speech, expressing loyalty and wishing long life and prosperity to the Emperor, in which the whole assembly joined heartily with repeated cheers.

BHATKAL.

BHATKAL, AUGUST 10.

Yesterday the government and municipal officials and th gentry of Bhatkal assembled at the Petha office. Songs in English, Kanarese, Marathi and Hindustani, specially composed for the occasion, were sung by the school children, speeches were made, pan supari, attar and gulab were distributed, and sweets were liberally given to the boys and girls. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Prayers were offered in the temples and mosques for the longevity of the King-Emperor and his Royal Consort.

HONAVAR.

HONAVAR AUGUST 10.

Special thanksgiving services were held in all the churches, masjids and temples. All were beautifully illuminated. People of all castes and creed offered prayers for his Majesty's long and prosperous reign.

RADHANPUR

RADHANPUR, AUGUST, 10.

In honour of his Imperial Majesty's Coronation on Saturday morning a royal salute was fired and a parade of troops was held on the parade grounds under the command of Captain Wodehouse, the Admoinistrator. Afterwards a durbar was held by him and was attended by the Bhayats, officials and other citizens of Radhanpur. The Administrator made a speech which was afterwards translated in Guzarati by the Judicial Assistant, Mr. Phansalker. After the durbar the National Anthem was played and Sanads were presented to those who rendered good work in the census. At the distribution of pan supari and the dispersal of the durbar three cheers were given for his Majesty. During the course of the day the school children and inmates of the poor house were fed by subscriptions raised locally, and prayers were offered in the temples and musjid for his Majesty's long life and prosperity. The town was illuminated and there was a display of reworks in the fisvening.

VIRAMGAM.

Prayers were offered on Saturday morning by all castes and creeds for blessings on the King-Emperor. A grand assemblage then met in the spacious Dharmashala attached to the Anglo-Vernacular School. Prayers and blessings in English, Guzarati, Urdu and Sanskrit were poured forth. The loyalty displayed by the towns folk of Viramgam was creditable. There was grant bustle in the town and special festive ceremonials were held in almost all the temples—particulary in Kashi-vishva-nath Temple where arrangements for illumination were made. Sheth Jibhai Keval distributed sweetmeats to children, about 1,000 in number. The afternoon entertainment consisted of certain fites by native playwrights (nats) the day was observed as a grand holiday.

PALANPUR.

PALANPUR, AUGUST. 10.

All offices and schools were closed here and a salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise. All the Agency and State officers met to offer special prayers. Rao Bahadur Kalliarai dwelt upon manifold advantages and blessings of the British rule. Hundreds visited the temples and mosques to pray for the long life, peace, and prosperity for the King. Alms were distributed by his Highness.

HUBLI.

HUBLI, AUGUST. 11.

A large gathering of several thousands including European and native gentry assembled in the municipal hall which was decorated with flags and bunting. An impressive speech was made by Dr. Cardos, Vice President. A Coronation Ode was read and the National Anthem sung. The distribution of pan supari to the gentry and sweets to the school boys numbering over two thousand and display of fire works ended the proceedings.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons has ordered the release of a prisoner named Charles Filer, who is serving a term of 10 years, in order that he may take up the manufacture of a lock-stitch sewing machine invented by him while in jail. Filer is the inventor of several machines, but his latest contrivance is declared to be one of the most valuable of recent years. With it silk or fabric of any kind can be sewn without the stitching showing through on the face of the goods. The machine has been in successful operation in the tailoring shops of the prison for several months, and Filer has now obtained a patent on it. A company, with a capitalisation of dols. 1,000,000 has been granted a charter by the State to manufacture the machine, and has paid Filer dols. 50,000 in cash, together with a large block of stock of the corporation, and has given a bond to the Court of Pardons to insure against his falling by the wayside again.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SPORT IN BOMBAY.

The Cricket during the past week has been marked by some unusually heavy scoring, a Colaba Garrison team on Thursday putting together 223 against a Naval team, while two days later in the match Civil vs. Military, the former knocked up 243 for five wickets, which, it is interesting to note, is the highest innings made on the Bombay Gymkhana ground for some years. Lumsden in the first match had the satisfaction of making 71 and proving to his admirers that he can be quite as dangerous with the bat as with the ball. The bowling he had to face, it is true, was weak, but however much this may have detracted from the value of his innings, there is no denying that it was a good display on a wicket which certainly did not favour the batsman. To make 71 runs even against weak bowling without giving a chance of any kind is a performance that could only be achieved by a batsman above the average on such a wicket. The old Reptonian with a little more experience of Bombay wickets should make a name for himself as an all-round cricketer. Bombardier Noble, of the Gunners' team, batted nicely for 29 and is, judging from the form he showed in this match considerably above the average of soldier cricketers.

Paymaster Lenn was the highest contributor to the Naval total, and is one of the most difficult batsmen playing in Bombay this year to dislodge. Although a stonewaller of the Scotton-Barlow type, he can hit with all the power and effect of a Jessop, and included in his score of 44 was a hit for six which in the report of the match that appeared in last Friday's "Gazette" was through a curious misprint described as "a splendid hit for 24." The game between the Civil and United Services furnished some particularly interesting cricket. Nearly all the prominent Gymkhana players donned flannels for the occasion, including M. E. Jardine, the Oxford Blue and Middlesex county player, whose first appearance it was since 1900. Captain Carnegy and and H. Harrington were the only absentees.

The two teams, on paper at all events, were evenly matched as far as the bowling was concerned, Lumsden, Lamb, Walton, Lenn, and Douglas on the season's form being quite as formidable a quintette as Cheetham, Sale, Rumboll, Milne and Coombs, the civil trandlers. It was in the strength of their batting that the civil had a pull over their opponents, but Lumsden's bowling it was expected would equalize things. Contrary to expectations, however, the civil made light of the bowling and three of their batsmen were able to exceed the half century.

Sale and Aston did moderately well, but it was reserved for Milne, Cheetham, and Rumboll to do most of the scoring. The first-named was seen to great advantage in making his 84, the highest score he has ever put together in Bombay cricket. Despite the fact that there were twelve men in the field, and that Lumsden, Lamb, and Walton were bowling their best, Milne did not allow the grass to grow under his feet as may be gathered from the fact that in his score were no less than fifteen 4's. Milne is a hitter of the F. G. J. Ford stamp, and if allowed to get his eye in runs up a big score in a surprisingly short time. The quality of the bowling bothers him very little, and whether it is good, bad or indifferent he always goes for it. Like all big hitters he, of course, takes risks which to other batsmen would be fatal.

I notice that in a list of playerspublished the other day from which it is probable the Parsi team will be selected this year, the names of three big hitters are included, Bapasola, Machliwalla, and Modi. It might be an advantage if the Presidency team, included a few batsmen of this kind for forcing tactics.

Cheetham played a cricketer's innings for 65, his fourth score of over 50 this season, and as in addition he captured nine wickets for 49 runs in the match, he had every reason to be satisfied with the day's performance. His batting average up to date is the very fine one of 61. Rumboll met with his first success this season with the bat, and in compiling his 51 not out gave lovers of the game a sample of what he can do when in form. Lumsden who bowled twice as many overs as any other bowler for the services, captured four of the five civil wickets which fell for 90 runs, figures which hardly represent the value of his performance.

The best forward in the Football League is Bombardier Noble of the R. A. With a record of his performances this season by me I can afford to make this statement. The R. A. have up to the present scored 42 goals against 2, and of this formidable total Noble has put on no less than 23. He is without doubt the fastest forward in the League, and he is as tricky as he is fast. He knows exactly when to pass and when to take the ball himself, and when he shoots he makes no mistake. Noble seems to have a gift for sport and athletics. I don't suppose there is a better hockey player than he in Bombay, and those who have followed the doings of the R. A. cricket team this season will be aware that to his name have been appended some pretty scores. He bowls well too. After watching him play soccer on the Cooperage and on the Oval I have come to the conclusion that he would be snapped up like a shot by any of the first League teams at home. In the game with the Magdala last week he netted the ball three times and on each occasion he broke through the defence of the Magdala in a way that marked him at once as a smart and tricky player.

Few people would have been surprised to see the appearance of a bundle of complaints the other day in respect of the working of the League. Of course we cannot expect perfection from a League which has been in existence such a short time, and I am certainly of the opinion that on the whole it has worked remarkably well. There are dozens of folks who spend the evening around the Cooperage enclosure to whom the League competition has afforded endless pleasure, and for these the League has certainly performed its object. But there are some things which surely should be altered. The Rovers in their game with the R. V. A. the other night arrived on the field, I am told, with only nine men and after having delayed the match for half an hour picked up two of the bye-standers and gave them places in the team. The consequence of the delay in the first place was that the game was finished in semi-darkness. In reference to the picking in of players on the ground, I certainly think that practice ought to be discontinued. If a team cannot put eleven men into the field then the only logical manner of settling the difficulty is to play short. Games ought to be started punctually, too, and it would not be a bad idea if, as is the case in most of the Rugby matches, the ground were roped in. It is amusing perhaps, but it is hardly the proper thing to be forced to dribble the ball sometimes into the centre of a crowd of spectators.

I hear though I don't know how far the statement is true, that next season regimental teams will not be allowed to enter the League competition, and that only company teams will be admitted. If the object of this is to increase the number of teams in the League I think it will be a good move, but I am inclined to believe that the suggestion arises out of a general acknowledgement of the superiority of the regimental teams and despair amongst the other constituents of the League of ever being able to emulate their form. If this is so, one would regard the suggestion as being not too sportsmanlike. True it is that the soldiers have more choice of players than most of the other teams in the League, but the disparity is not so great as to give them an overwhelming advantage. And it would be a pity to shut out such well combined elevens as we have seen so far this season, just for the sake of "giving other teams a chance". It is the part of the rest of the League to play up and do better than they have done this season with the soldiers. Six goals to none seems to be the recognised score in a game in which either of the regimental teams take part. I believe one or two teams go on the field already beaten; they never expect to win, and after the first goal is scored they hardly try to win. The matches between the R. A. and the Oxfords will produce a couple of splendid struggles. As the League now stands it will be necessary for the R. A. to win both encounters to assert their superiority in the matter of points. If they win one and draw one the allocation of the championship will depend upon the goal average. If the Oxfords win one or draw both then their position is secure. They will therefore enter the field with considerable advantage, but nevertheless I rather fancy the R. A., and I should not be surprised if the goal average did ever finally decide the Championship in their favour. The first encounter comes off on Friday this week, and it is safe to say that it will be far and away the best fixture yet played in the League.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber of the Municipal Buildings, Mr. M. B. Barbhaya presided.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

With reference to the pending resignation of the Executive Engineer, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, whose appointment terminates on the 23rd January 1903, Mr. A. G. Viegas moved, "That a Committee be appointed to invite applications by advertisement for the post of Municipal Executive Engineer and, in consultation with the Commissioner, to enquire into the qualifications of applicants and submit to the Corporation the names of the three most eligible candidates, and that the Corporation are of opinion that an Engineer with knowledge of Sanitary Engineering should be preferred". He said it would be admitted that they ought to have in their Executive Engineer and in their Health Officer experts of the highest standing, and he thought the only way to secure such an expert was to adopt the same procedure as they had adopted for the appointment of their Health Officer. There was another matter which he had introduced in his motion, and that had reference to a knowledge of Sanitary Engineering being a requisite qualification of their Executive Engineer. He thought this qualification was very necessary for the Executive Engineer of the City of Bombay.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia moved as an amendment, "that a Committee be appointed to consider the desirability and practicability of consolidating the posts of executive engineer and special drainage engineer, and appointing the present drainage engineer to the post of executive engineer". He pointed out that retrenchment wherever possible was very necessary. The present drainage engineer had acted as executive engineer in addition to his own duties with success, and he thought that if the post were given to him he would continue to give satisfaction.

Mr. Mehta raised a point of order to the resolution Dr. Sukhia had moved. He said there was no drainage engineer at the present time. Mr James who had been drainage engineer was now styled deputy engineer.

Dr. Sukhia accordingly altered his resolution to meet the objection.

Mr. Mehta said Mr. James would have as much chance as any other candidate, and he thought it would be a big mistake if the Corporation departed from their usual procedure of inviting applications from all over the world. This was a most important post and upon it depended in a large measure the good administration of municipal affairs.

Mr. Aitken said it was unnecessary to ask the Committee to suggest three names. They might not be able to do so, and on the other hand they might find it necessary to suggest more than three. He suggested that instead of the words "three officers," the words "officer or officers" should be inserted in the resolution.

Dr. Viegas accepted the suggestion.

Dr. Dinmoek asked whether it was within the power of the Corporation to advertise in the way suggested. He thought that power was vested in the Commissioner.

The chairman said the Corporation had the privilege of advertising.

The amendment was then put and lost, and Dr. Viegas's resolution was carried.

NEW STOREYS ON OLD BUILDINGS.

In accordance with his notice of motion the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula moved "That the Municipal Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are strongly of opinion that he should disapprove of all applications received for put

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THERE is no daylight yet in the Sandhurst imbroglio and the attitude of the authorities becomes more and more difficult to understand. We pointed out recently that we thought the mischief began in the appeal made to the War Office to intervene, and it was intensified by the unnecessarily harsh and wholly injudicious action taken. The matter did not call for the infliction of exemplary penalties, when a tightening of the reins and the enforcement of stricter discipline under more competent rulers would have sufficed. But the climax of absurdity has now been reached. Having put down its foot and inflicted the collective punishment, against which the general sense of justice in the public revolts, the War Office now proceeds to "investigate." Mr. Brodrick said in the House of Commons that the Commander-in-Chief had undertaken this, and was carrying it out personally upon the spot. If ever there was a case of reversing judicial procedure it is here. Sentence, in fact, has preceded trial. If investigation is now judged necessary it is a plain admission that judgment was pronounced upon insufficient or no tangible evidence. Surely vacillation and ineptitude could not have been carried further, and it seems as though nothing but the complete rehabilitation of the rusticated cadets can straighten matters out. The statement recently made that there would be some very sweeping changes in the official staff of the college is now likely to be fully borne out. It is said that thirteen of them, including Sir Edwin Markham, will vacate their posts at the end of the term. It is to be hoped that some reconstitution of the staff will take place in filling up the places. What is most wanted at Sandhurst is the appointment of carefully selected commissioned company officers—young, alert, active men, with good records—who will be the friends and companions of their charges, and instil a high tone in them by precept and actual example.

It has now been stated authoritatively that the inquiry into the conduct of the war will take the form of a Royal Commission. The decision, which will be received with general satisfaction, has been arrived at because a Joint Committee of both Houses is out of the question. Any such body would have to be reappointed every session, and its mandate would end with dissolution. A Royal Commission can sit "sine die," and the power is needed, for even at the outset the period of two years is given as the probable minimum of time to be employed. How the Commission shall be constituted, is not yet accurately known beyond the appointment of Viscount Goschen to preside. No other names are mentioned, but there will be two distinguished military members, scientific officers, independent of War Office influence, and this seems to limit selection to Sir Robert Biddulph and Sir Robert Grant. The naval representative cannot well be named, nor the member of the Royal Army Medical Corps. For the rest four non-professional members are to be sought among gentlemen in whom the public has confidence, a somewhat vague expression, which may be taken to mean men who have concerned themselves with, and been useful in, South African affairs and our war administration. It would be highly satisfactory to find that one of those selected was Sir Clinton Dawkins, whose services in regard to War Office reorganisation have been already conspicuous, and who would be certain to bring a clear and unbiassed intelligence to the momentous business on hand. Another useful member of the Commission would be Sir A. Conan Doyle, who has made himself a master of the complex conditons under which the war was waged, and has seen our Army at work in the field. More, he has such an honest, and at the same time such a resolute spirit that we might be sure he would insist on the most searching investigation. Among other references to this Royal Commission, as we are now told, will be the consideration of the case of Sir Redvers Buller.

Much ink has been expended in discussing in the French papers the subject of the new law concerning a two years' service for the army. General Lamiraux has contributed column after column to the "France Militaire" denouncing the proposal, and endeavouring to show, with much reason, that its objects will be defeated. He warned the Chambers that, by one sentence, they might destroy the work of years and the fruit of continued endeavour. They were about to overthrow an edifice which had proved its value, notwithstanding the terrible shocks it had received—an edifice built up with great labour by General Andre's predecessors—and the system once broken the work of organisation would have to begin again. General Lamiraux denies that the old organisation is bad. It may be improved, or rearranged, but there is no reason for overturning it entirely. "Leave the Army and its institutions alone. It has been founded by time and wisdom, resulting from continued trials, and as soon as you touch anything in it, there will be a reaction upon the whole." This is the gist of General Lamiraux's argument. He is the only one among many soldiers who have protested energetically against this political measure which is to upset the present system of recruiting the French army.

It is announced from Metz that General Count von Schlieffen and thirty members of the German Great General Staff, coming from Sarreburg, arrived at Metz, where they remained a week. The object of the visit was to inspect the new fortifications which are rising on the German frontier near Basle, and which have caused some agitations in Swiss military circles. The officers were also to inspect the new entrenched camp at Metz, and to investigate the most suitable site for a new fort close to the French frontier, probably at Noveant. The new fortifications and constructions round Thionville and on the Luxembourg frontier were likewise to be inspected. The chief of the German General Staff was received at Metz by General Prince Reuss, replacing General von Haessler, who was seriously ill owing to a recent fall.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, in replying to the toast of the Navy at the St. Paul's school apposition dinner, laid stress upon the fact that the toast did not apply to the Navy of England any more than to that of New Zealand and Australia, for it was a Navy which was possessed by the whole Empire, and to which the Empire contributed. Lord Selborne said he wished to see in the Navy more of the men of New Zealand and Australia, who had added lustre to the military annals of the country. This is indeed a point which we are glad to see made by the First Lord. It is high time that we had more Colonists serving in the Fleet, and more Colonists becoming, after due training, a reserve for the Naval Service. It is because we doubt if their plan will work in this direction that we have objected to the scheme which was put forth some time since by the naval commandants of the Commonwealth. The question is, however, largely one of expense, and when Mr. Seddon said that he was pleased to hear the remarks of the First Lord in regard to expenditure we cannot doubt that he had in his mind something of the feeling which exists in this connection. It is not only in the Colonies, but here in England also, that the feeling is growing that as we require a higher standard of efficiency from our officers and men we must pay them better; in fact, give them the "market price" without haggling, or we cannot expect to get them.

Lord Selborne's remarks on efficiency deserve attentive consideration. He said that the last subject for economy in this subject should be the Navy; but when he spoke of economy he meant also efficiency, and we should endeavour to get twenty shillings out of every pound in the matter of efficiency. He quoted the opinion of a foreigner to the effect that we got a remarkable amount of efficiency for the money which we spent. But he did not explain that this result is due in a large measure to the circumstance that in the Navy both officers and men regard their calling as a serious one, and put into it an amount of zeal and energy which is not always to be found in other professions. Under the stress of war and active service there is no likelihood that this zeal and energy will show a diminution, but in times of peace it is only natural that our seamen should contrast their position with that of other servants of the State or with their brethren of similar capacity and attainment who are serving the great limited liability corporations who manufacture and produce the materials of war, or supply the necessities of their fellow-citizens. Any such comparison does not tell favourably in regard to the seamen, and while, as Lord Selborne says, there is an increasing demand on the officers and men of the Navy, and the former should be strenuously devoted to their profession, it is only right that this should be recognised in their pay. Lord Selborne characterised as the requirements of the officer of the present day, mathematics, gunnery, electricity and, chief of all, seamanship in the highest degree, combined with the faculty of thinking for themselves and the power of leading men. He believed that the British naval officer combined those requirements in a remarkable degree. We could wish, therefore, that he had seized the opportunity to explain to his hearers that the time is approaching when this question of pay must be reconsidered.

THE INDIAN AND ASIATIC VISITORS

THERE was a brilliant and distinguished company at a garden party given at Hatfield House on Saturday, July 19. Invitations to between 4,000 and 5,000 persons were issued, and a large proportion of these attended. Special trains from King's Cross brought the guests, who were received at the south front of the House by Lady Gwendolen Cecil and Viscountess Cranborne, the Marquess of Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, M. P., Lord Hugh Cecil, M. P., the Countess of Selborne, and other members of the family also being present. The principal guests were the Indian Princes, who, with their suites, constituted one of the most picturesque features of the party as they moved about the terraces and gardens. They included:—The Maharaja of Jaipore, with Col. Sir S. S. Jacob and Lady Jacob, the Maharaja of Bikaner, with Major H. V. Cox and Mrs. Cox, Col. the Maharaja of Idar, with the Maharaj Kunwar Dolat Singh and Major Pinhey, C.I.E., the Maharaja and the Maharani of Cooch Behar, the Aga Khan, the Maharaja Sri Rao, the Raja of Bobbili, Meherban Ganpatrav Madhavrav Vinchurkar, the Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammed Faiyaz Ali Khan, Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Kizilbash, Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, C.I.E. Rai Jagannath Barua Bahadur, Maung On Gaing, C.I.E., Raja Partab Singh of Partabghar, Lieut.-Col. Nawab Mahomed Aslam Khan, C.I. E., Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh and Lady Harnam Singh, Sir Baba Khem Singh, Major Muhammed Ali Bey, Nawab Aisa-ud-Daul Bahadur, C.I.E., and Raj Kunwar Bir Bikram Singh. King Lewanika and the Katikiro of Uganda were also present. There was a large attendance of the members of the foreign Embassies and Legations and distinguished foreigners.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained Lieut.-Col. Royston, D.S.O. and the officers of the South African Contingent now quartered in Kensington Gardens at luncheon at the Mansion House on Monday, July 21.

The loyal address has been presented to the King by Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh Ahluwalia on behalf of his Majesty's Indian Christian subjects in a casket, as described in the Indian Press.

Many of the Japanese sailors now in this country visited Windsor Castle on July 18, Lieut. T. Hatano, of the Takasago, had charge of the party, which consisted of 185 petty officers and seamen of the Asama and the Takasago. The visitors, who left Sheerness early in the morning, were conveyed by special train to Waterloo, and, after stopping about an hour in London to see the Houses of Parliament, resumed their journey to Windsor, which was reached early in the afternoon. The men marched, on their arrival, to the Castle, where they visited the state apartments, St. George's Chapel, and the Royal Mews. They afterwards saw Frogmore Mausoleum, the burial-place of Queen Victoria, and returned in the evening to their ship. Petty officers and men of the same cruisers, to the number of 170, were entertained at the Isle of Sheppey on the 18th by the Sheerness Urban District Council. Another large party of Japanese sailors from the cruisers Asama and Takasago left Sheerness on Monday morning on a visit to Windsor Castle, where they arrived about noon. Sub-Lieut. Kawazoe, of the Asama, with whom were several officers of the Japanese Navy, had charge of the detachment, which consisted of 220 petty officers and seamen. The visitors returned to their ships in the evening.

Rear-Admiral Ijuin and the officers of the Japanese Squadron lying in Sheerness Harbour, on Saturday afternoon, July 19, gave an "At Home" on board the armoured flagship Asama. The guests numbered 300, and included Vice-Admiral A. H. Markham, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore; Major-Gen. Sir T. Fraser, commanding the Thames District; Rear-Admiral Swinton C. Holland, Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard; Rear-Admiral General C. Langley, Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard. The Asama was decorated with flags. A number of guests came from London, and were conveyed from Port Victoria Pier to the Asama by his Majesty's ship Diligent, while his Majesty's ship Advice brought down a large party from Chatham. There was dancing on the quarter-deck during the afternoon, and also Japanese theatricals and conjuring tricks for the entertainment of the visitors. The band of the Asama played selections of music. A feature of the decorations consisted of miniature fortifications with the Japanese and British flags flying over them.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 12.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

(To be taken after Full Bench Case).

For Consent Decree.

755-01—Captain and V—Narsinha Jagannath Joshi vs Narayen Daji Joshi and others—Smetham B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

662-00—D D Romer—Kashinath Tewan Garud and others vs Jewan Mangalia Garud—Mulla and M.

351-01—Nanu and H—Bai Navazbai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co

111-02—K B Mehta—Ramjee Ballajee and others vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee—Jehangir and S.

112-02—Bicknell M and M—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Parekh and another vs Merwanjee H Modi—Crawford B and Co.

661-01—Craigie L and O—Moreshwar Bapu alias Gajanand Wasudeo vs Gungaram Bapooba Role—Bhaishunker and K.

130-02—Little and Co—Chaturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

681-01—Little and Co—Rai Bahadur Bansilall Aberchand vs The Jairam Mills Ld—Thakurdas and Co.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kaku and another vs Amerchand Madhowjee and another—Mansukhlal D and J.

603-01—Madhowjee V—S Jan Halals vs M C Macleod and another.

595-00—Hiralal D—Sitaram Savalia vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D.

173-02—Framjee and D—Rahimbhai Hirjibhai Allarakhia vs Miya Sayed Ahmed Valed Sayed Hoosein—Payne G S and M.

535-01—Mulla and M—Khatizabai widow vs Fatmabai widow and others—Bicknell M and M, Payne G S and M and Shamrao and M.

174-02—Framjee and D—Rehimbhai Heerjeebhai Allarakhia and others vs Miya Syed Ahmed valad Syed Hasan and another—Payne G S and M.

825-01—In person—Fakira Rutna vs Kanari Narsoo Vanjari and another—Daphary and F.

591-01—Pestonji R and K—Gopalji Cullianji vs Dayal Bhimji and others—Bhaishunker K and G.

727-01—Bhaishanker K and G—Dayal Bhimjee vs Gopal Cullianjee and others—Pestonji R and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

(To be taken after Full Bench Case).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

118-01—Mulla and M—Abdul Kayam Sharafalli vs Abdool Hoossein Essofalli and others—Matubhai J and M and Smetham B and N—Part heard.

For recording evidence.

42-00—Dikshit and D—Khunderao Pandurang vs Dadabhoy Narayen Dhunu and others—Smetham D and N.

Long Causes.

999-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamshedjee Hakim vs Moroba Ramchaunder Poy and others—In person.

671-00—Bhaishanker K and G—Vallabhdas Sewjee and another vs Ludhoo Premjee and others—Madhowjee V.

160-02—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Karanjia and others vs Kailibai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.

168-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Edaljee Bamboat vs Framjee Edaljee Bamboat—In person.

634-01—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Lakoobhai and others vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman—Little and Co.

534-97—Little and Co—Nathibai and another vs Premchund Hurchund—Tyabjee D and Co.

635-01—In person—Vazir Rajinna Jonjit vs Gangabai—In person

697-01—Ardeshir H and D—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hassum—In person.

171-02—In person—Mahomed Gangjee and another vs Gulabchand Megha and others—Framjee and D.

190-02—Jehangir and D—Ebrahim Manock Virji vs Karrimbhoy Cassumbhoy—Little and Co.

209-02—Sorabjee and J—John Joseph de Silva vs John Joseph de Silva and others—Mathubhai J and H.

325-02—Edgelow G and W—Muncherjeshaw Bejonjee vs Raghowjee Jacrishna—Raghavjee J.

701-01—Balkrishna V N K—Moti Dewjee and another vs Premjee Dewcaran and another—Malvi H and M.

575-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ramjee Dawsey and another vs Bhaijee Muljee and another—Wadia and G.

680-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamnabai and another vs Dharsey Thakersey—Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

(To be taken after Full Bench Case).

Undefended Long Cause.

216-8400-02—Craigie L and J—Gordhundas Khatao vs Dawoodbhoy Abdoo Cadar—Payne G S and M.

Long Cause.

35-02—Mirza and M—L Mungavin vs J Mungavin—Soraljee and J—Part heard.

For further evidence.

275-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chandulal Sukhlal vs Sirdruthrai Soojanrai—Malvi H and M.

Long Cause.

840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail &c—Unwala and P—Part heard.

21-01—Mansukhlal D and J—The Soonderdas S and W Co, Ld vs Narrendas Canjee—Smetham B and N.

Commercial Cause.

147-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusservanjee—Wadia and G.

389-02—Crawford B and Co—Owen and Okell vs Rahimtoola Khairaz and others—Little and Co.

383-02—Crawford B and Co—A Blaschcek and others vs Rahimtoola Khairaz and others—Little and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

160-01—Craigie L and O The Acting Advocate-General vs Janardhan Balkrishna Craigie L and O.

Long Causes.

304-02—Dikshit and D—Dhalajee Hakamchund and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil.

602-99—Tyabjee D and Co Bhagabai widow and another vs Ramji Govinji—Unwalla and P.

521-00—Captain and V Mahomed Casgua Gurley vs Shamsoodin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

789-01—Bhaishanker K and G Kawasjee Bomanjee Banaji Behram vs Oosman Jamal Vyani and another Edgelow G and W; and A H D and Co.

590-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Vemchund Manockchund Domjee Kanowjee and others Bicknell M and Testamentary Suits for hearing and final disposal.

133-93—Payne G S and M—Hafizabai widow vs Kazi Abdul Karim bin Kazi Nurmahomed Porebundrey—Little and Co.

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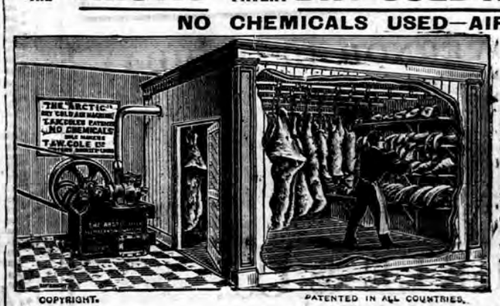

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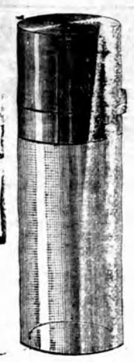

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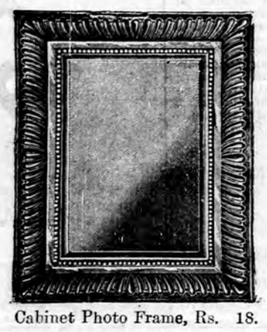

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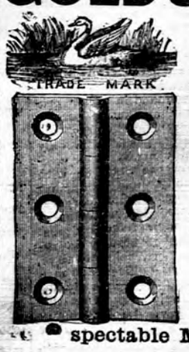

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